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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

Continuation of the Count by the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—The Returning Board met at eleven A. M., all the members present, and a large crowd in the lobby. The visiting Republicans were Messrs. Stoughton, Van Allen, Parker and Hale; Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Smith, Trumbull and Julian. The Democratic counsel were present during the proceedings.

After calling the board to order, President Wells stated that the board would decline to hear read any motions or protests whatever.

The Democratic counsel objected to an entry in the minutes to the effect that rule eight of the board had been modified so far as to allow the admission as rebutting evidence of *ex parte* affidavits in contested cases.

Colonel Zacharie filed a protest against the sudden modification of the rule, on the ground that the change had been made after application of counsel for a modification had been refused, and that thus the Democratic committee had lost an opportunity of preparing rebutting affidavits, whereas this privilege had been accorded to Republicans. The protest was not read or acted on, but received and laid aside.

Mr. McGloin, counsel for the Democratic candidates, filed a request that the ballot boxes of East Baton Rouge be sent for, in order that the tally sheets and statements of votes sealed up in four of the boxes could be obtained, and the vote counted. The documents were sealed up in the boxes through ignorance of the law on the part of the commissioners of election.

The Secretary of the Board was instructed on Saturday to telegraph for the boxes but failed to do so, on the plea of want of funds. Sufficient money to pay all expenses was deposited with the Secretary by the Democratic counsel, and the necessary message was sent. There were Democratic majorities at the polls where the above mistake was made, and unless the tally sheets are procured the vote will be thrown out.

The board thereafter went into executive session, and the room was cleared of all persons except members of the committees. In executive session the board examined the returns from the following parishes and wards, viz.: Bienville, West Baton Rouge, Bossier, Caldwell, Carroll, Claiborne, Jefferson, Morehouse, Rapides, Red River, St. Landry, Webster, Winn, and the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards of the parish of New Orleans. These returns were examined and laid over for action, there being protests and contests in each case. In the Seventh ward of Orleans parish the supervisor threw out the vote of one of the polls where there was a majority of 173 for the Tilden electors, on the ground that the vote had not been counted and returned within twenty-four hours after the close of the election. The board adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Bond not yet Applied to for the Release of the Returning Board.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The *Times'* Columbia dispatch says Judge Bond has addressed a letter to the Baltimore *American*, in which he says: "The Board of State Canvassers never has been advised by me; I have never seen them; I would not know more than one of the board if I did, and that one is the Attorney General of South Carolina. No one has yet applied to the United States Circuit Court of this district for any action in relation to the recent election. If any persons does so apply, and there is a statute for it, he shall have relief; if there be no statute he must seek his remedy elsewhere. If it be thought unreasonable that where the Circuit Court was about to be held at an expense of nearly $1,000 daily, I should anticipate its session in order to arrange its business, to make the term as short as possible. I do not coincide with the objection."

Wade Hampton and His Fellows Protest Against Troops Being Placed Under Chamberlain's Command.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—The following dispatch, signed by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, General Wade Hampton, several circuit judges, a large number of State Senators and Representatives, white and colored, and many other prominent citizens of this State, has just been sent:

To the President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, visitors from a distance and a committee of the Democratic members elect of the South Carolina Legislature, the Democratic Executive Committee and citizens, having seen by Associated Press a dispatch that Governor Chamberlain has applied for United States troops to be placed under his orders at the assembling of the Legislature to-morrow, send this our solemn protest against the troops being placed under command of Governor Chamberlain. We have no objection to the presence of troops, and will co-operate with them in preserving the peace; but we protest against the use of the United States army in controlling the organization of the Legislature or enforcing the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain, who has been defeated by the white and colored votes at the ballot box. There is not the remotest danger of a disturbance of the peace by the Democrats. If it occurs, it will be at the instigation of Governor Chamberlain and his partisans who have been the only lives lost in the late exciting canvass in this State. Not one drop of blood has been shed in any political disturbance except by Republicans. It is literally true that the Democrats have received their greatest majorities in the counties where the United States soldiers were stationed. What pretense, therefore is there for Governor Chamberlain's demand for troops to keep the peace? We refer for confirmation of these statements, to the commander of the United States forces at this place and elsewhere in the State.

Want Chief Justice Waite Present.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—The Democratic counsel and the Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphed this afternoon to Chief Justice Waite, requesting his attendance at the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, when the *habeas corpus* case of the State Board of Canvassers will be heard. Both parties are in caucus to-night. The city is full of people. Nothing has transpired since this morning.

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place to-day:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 27, 1876.

Hon. M. R. Waite, Washington, D. C:

The Board of State Canvassers, committed for contempt by the Supreme Court of the State, have been taking from the Sheriff by order of the United States Circuit Judge on a writ of *habeas corpus*. A conflict of jurisdiction arises and the issues are grave. We earnestly appeal to you to preside in the court on Wednesday, the 29th, at ten A. M., to hear the case, or if you will appoint a day when you can attend, we will apply for a postponement.

[Signed] JAMES CONNER,
LEROY F. YOUMANS,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
E. W. MORSE,
JOHN T. RHETT,
Counsel.

Chief Justice Waite's reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

To Messrs. James Connor and others, Columbia:

The business of the Supreme Court requires my presence here.

[Signed] M. R. WAITE.

The State Supreme Court to-day continued the case of contempt against the United States District Attorney, counsel for the board, until to-morrow. The counsel for the Sheriff of Richland county, who had the canvassers in custody, stated to the Supreme Court that the members of the board had been taken from him by *habeas corpus*, and was ordered to file copies of the papers in court to-morrow.

General Ruger arrived here to-night from Tallahassee.

FLORIDA.

Meeting of the Returning Board—Protest Against the Democratic Attorney General Sitting as a Member—Both Parties to be Represented.

TALLAHASSEE, November 27.—The Canvassing Board met to-day in the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. McLin in the chair. A protest was filed by the Republican electors against Attorney General Cocke sitting as a member of the board, on the ground that he had virtually decided and given a decision prior to the assembling of the board, in that he telegraphed that the Democrats had certainly carried the State, and that the Republicans could not cheat them out of it.

Mr. Cocke stated that he had sent the dispatch in reply to a man in Baltimore, who had asked his opinion, and who furnished it to the newspapers. He respectfully submitted that the dispatch and the opinion therein contained did not disqualify him from sitting as a member of the board. The protest was entered, and the board proceeded with the regular business.

Mr. Cowgill moved that Governor Stearns and General Brannon, commanding the troops at this point, be admitted to the sessions of the board.

Mr. Cocke amended by adding the name of G. W. Drew. The amendment was accepted.

The board then went into private session, and adopted rules for its government. The board then agreed to admit six gentlemen from stand and six local politicians from each side. Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Following are the rules adopted by the board:

The Canvassing Board will commence its duties on the 28th of November inst., at ten o'clock, and will meet daily thereafter at the same hour, unless a different hour be fixed, except on Sundays and holidays, and will remain so long in session each day as the necessities of the case may require. In order to facilitate the canvass within the brief period which remains for that purpose, the following rules of procedure are adopted and are hereby promulgated:

First. The office of the Secretary of State, where by law the board is directed to meet, being small, a limited number of persons only, not exceeding six in number, equally representing each political party, will be admitted to witness the proceedings, except that the board may think it necessary or desirable to close the doors for deliberation.

Second. The Secretary of State shall open the returns from each county, whereupon the board will proceed to examine the same, determine from the face thereof, subject to final review, whether the legal formalities and requirements with respect thereto have been complied with, and on affirmative determination of such preliminary matters, the Chairman shall announce the vote of the county.

Third. On the announcement of the vote of any county, any person may give notice that said return and election or the vote of said county or any precinct thereof will be contested, and the clerk shall forthwith note the objection.

Fourth. The contestants, subsequently to the announcement as aforesaid of the result as it appears on the face of the returns, must file with the board brief statements in writing, giving specifically the objections proposed to be made, with particulars of time, place and circumstances, together with a statement of the relief demanded.

Fifth. In view of the fact that the board has no power to compel the attendance or examination of witnesses, it will receive in evidence proper affidavits, and also such official certificates as are made evidence by law, and may be otherwise admissible. If either party desires to produce *viva voce* testimony, they must submit to the board a brief statement in writing of the names and residences of the witnesses and the facts expected to be proved by them, and the board will, in their discretion, will allow them to attend, and will themselves examine them, the extent of which is done necessarily depending on the time at the disposal of the board.

Sixth. The affidavits and documentary proofs on each side shall be filed with the board in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall be accessible to the other side under such regulations as the Secretary of State shall think proper for the safe keeping thereof.

Seventh. All motions and arguments shall be in writing and signed. No oral arguments will be allowed.

Eighth. The concurrence of a majority of the board being necessary to determine its action, such concurrence with respect to any proposition or matter may be formally ascertained by vote upon a motion duly made and seconded, or informally by the assent of at least two members.

Ninth. The board reserves to itself the right to make and announce such modification or additions to these rules as cases may require.

Parties in preferring charges and in presenting their proofs and arguments should bear in mind that the canvass must be completed and the result reached in time for the electors to discharge their duty under the law.

MISSOURI.

The Metcalfe-Frost Contest.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The Metcalfe-Frost case was continued in the Circuit Court to-day, and several other witnesses, including D. M. Haser, one of the proprietors of the *Globe-Democrat*, and E. T. Allen, chief United States Supervisor of Election, testified to the same general effect as the preceding witnesses. Counsel for the prosecution then rested their case, and the defendants introduced two judges of election in precinct 57 and one of their clerks, who testified to the making up of the poll book of the precinct, but could not tell whether the original figures were 272 or 292. After consultation counsel agreed to submit the case, and Judge Lyndley said he would render a decision on Wednesday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Ineligible Tilden Elector—Democratic Majority.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The *Times'* Greenboro', N. C., special says the returns received show that the vote for Hayes and Settle will reach, and probably exceed 108,000. Tilden's majority will reach 14,000, and Vance will run some 4,000 or 5,000 behind him.

The Democrats here are very much excited by the discovery of the fact that one of the Tilden electors, William B. Allen, is ineligible. He is one of the commissioners appointed by the Southern Claims Commission to take testimony. This will give one Republican elector in North Carolina.

ILLINOIS.

The Canvass of the Vote Completed.

SPRINGFIELD, November 27.—The canvass of the vote of Illinois took place to-day, and showed that the Hayes elector receiving the highest vote got 278,232; the Tilden elector receiving the highest vote got 268,607; the Cooper elector 17,091. The House will stand Republicans 79, Democrats and Independents 74, with two contests which may give the Republicans two more if decided in their favor, and the Democrats two less. The Senate stands Republicans 22, Democrats 24, Independents 1; joint ballot, Republicans 101, Democrats 98, Independents 5. Of the latter two and possibly three will co-operate with the Republicans. The Congressional delegation stands Republicans eleven, Democrats eight, though it is claimed a recount of the ballots in the Eighteenth district will elect Wiley, Republican. The figures show the election of the entire Republican State ticket.

MISSOURI.

One of the Democratic Electors Ineligible.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Considerable comment has been indulged here, growing out of the fact that General D. M. Frost, one of the Democratic Presidential electors of this State, has been pronounced ineligible. The General is a graduate of West Point, served in the army several years, was in command of the State militia at Camp Jackson in this city when captured by Major Lyon in May, 1861, and subsequently served in the Confederate army. He claims to have a pardon from President Andrew Johnson, and that therefore his disabilities have been removed; but the Republicans assert that Johnson's pardon stands for naught against the constitutional amendment on the subject of disabilities, and therefore he cannot serve legally as an elector.

OREGON.

Governor Grover Not Yet Enjoined.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—A press dispatch from Portland says the Democrats have taken no steps as yet to enjoin Governor Grover from issuing a certificate of election to Watts. The Republicans confidently assert that no such action will be taken.

MINNESOTA.

Official Vote—Hayes' Majority 24,163.

ST. PAUL, November 27.—The Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the returns. Hayes' electors, 72,962; Tilden, 48,799.

CASUALTIES.

Four Persons Perish in Burning Buildings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 27.—Early this morning a fire destroyed a number of frame saloons and an eating house on West Madison street, near Canal. The loss is about $10,000. Insurance small.

It was not known until late this morning that four persons had perished in the flames. These were occupants of No. 28, an all night restaurant, owned by Henry Cockerell. Their names are Emma Burt, Agnes Healty, George Bode and James Allen. Their charred corpses were taken from the ruins to-day. All four had evidently been overcome by the flames while attempting to escape through a long hall, the stairs leading to which had been burned. Allen was a tailor and came from Boston two weeks since, where he leaves a family consisting of a wife and two children.

Boy Accidently Hanged.

OMAHA, November 27.—A boy of fourteen, Willie Hafner, was found dead hanging by the neck to a rope in his father's stable yesterday morning. It is not known whether it was suicide or accidental; supposed to be the latter, as he was found entangeled in some harness, and no reason is assigned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NO FEARS FELT ABOUT OREGON.

Democratic Frauds in North Carolina.

THEY MAY MATERIALLY CHANGE THE RESULT.

Cathering of White Leaguers at Columbia

Their Object to Control the Organization of the Legislature.

Grant Will Maintain Peace at All Hazards.

Intimidation of Election Officers,

TO-DAY A DAY BIG WITH FATE

Great Solicitude Felt by the Government.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

Oregon All Right.

No concern is felt amongst Republicans about the threatened action of the Governor of Oregon in granting a certificate to a Democrat elector. Telegraphic advices from there state that the electors chosen by the people will refuse to recognize him, and proceed to fill the vacancy under the laws of the State.

Democratic Frauds in North Carolina.

Information recieved at the Department of Justice gives account of large frauds in ten Western counties of North Carolina. Judge Settle has gone to the State to investigate matters. It is said that evidence here that the character of the information received may materially affect the general result in the State. Independent of this, should the Governor of Oregon see fit to grant a certificate to a minority elector, the Governor of North Carolina will be likely to follow the same precedent in regard to the ineligible electors in that State.

White Leaguers Threatening Trouble.

Information received at the War Department to-night states that the White Leaguers, with arms, have congregated at Columbia and vicinity to the number estimated as high as five thousand, and acts of violence are feared. Their object is believed to be to take possession of the State House and control the organization of the Legislature to-morrow. The United States forces number about one thousand. The determination of the President is to suppress violence, and he will maintain the peace at all hazards.

Intimidation of Election Boards in South Carolina.

Evidence of the intimidation of Republican members of the county canvassing boards of Edgefield and Laurens is indisputable. One Republican member was driven out; the other was present and witnessed the Democratic member fix the returns to suit himself, after which he presented a pistol, demanding his signature, which was appended. The Republican member, after reaching a place of safety, made a statement of the facts. It was largely upon these facts that the Returning Board ignored the returns from these counties. To-morrow is looked forward to with no little solicitude by the Government, as a crisis may be precipitated which will add to the seriousness of the complications.

A Protest of No Avail.

It is learned by conversation of prominent officials to-night that the protest of Hampton and others against placing the troops at the disposal of Governor Chamberlain will receive no answer, as the Government will only deal with the legally constituted authorities. It is determined to see that the laws are obeyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1876.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

A majority of the House Committee on Appropriations are now in the city, namely: Foster, Waldron, Holmes, Athens, Wells and Blunt. The Chairman, Randall, will arrive from New Orleans to-morrow, when the committee will commence business by assigning the eight annual appropriation bills to sub-committees. The estimates of the Treasury Department are not fully completed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Railroad Watchman Murdered.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Patrick Taft, watchman in the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, was found shot through the heart when the office was opened this morning. The door was unlocked and the key in the lock, but no property disturbed. He is the second watchman shot in the same place.

Murderer Arrested—Colored Man Murdered.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—Wm. Stever, who killed Mike Dougherty, an employee at Elmwood Cemetery, in July, 1869, was captured last week in Texas, and to-day placed in jail here to stand trial.

The body of Arthur Knight, a well known colored man, was found in the lake on Press Island, just below this city, yesterday, with a bullet hole in his breast. No clue to the murderer.

Escape of Bank Robbers from Chambersburg Jail.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., November 27.—Ralph Rolland and B. Johnson, sentenced last April to ten and eight years, respectively, for robbing the National Bank of Chambersburg, escaped to-day.

A Colored Man Lynched in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—A special says: Cave City, Ky., is in a great state of excitement over the perpetration of an outrage on a colored man who voted the Democratic ticket at the last election. Republican negroes vowed vengeance, it seems, and selected last Friday night for the consummation of their design. They went to the man's house at night, and in spite of his pleading for mercy and the tears and cries of his wife and children, hung him to a tree. The perpetrators of the outrage have been recognized and captured. Their guilt is plain, and the popular excitement is so great that one murder may be followed by others. The authorities are taking the necessary precautions to prevent any further disturbance.

FIRE RECORD.

CHARLESTON, November 27.—Inquiries are telegraphed here regarding the truth of the rumor of the burning of General Hampton's house by a mob. The rumor is unfounded, and probably arose from the fact that the residence of General Hampton's sister, about five miles from Columbia, was burned on Friday night, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

POTTSVILL, PA., November 27.—This evening the Yorktown colliery, near Audenried, Pa., was burned. The fire originated in a boiler house, and quickly communicated with the breaker. The loss will amount to $75,000; insurance not known.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—General Hampton's home, three miles from this city, was burned on Friday last during the night. The flames burst simultaneously from all parts of the building, and the General's two sisters and two young sons had only time to escape with their lives. The library and articles of *vertu* saved from the fire of 1868 (when Hampton's father's home was burned at the same time as his own), silver and clothing were all burned. The ladies escaped, saving only their dressing gowns, and General Hampton has not a single article of clothing except those he had on. The only thing saved was a bust of General Wade Hampton, of the Revolution. The fire was incendiary. The General lodged in the city that night. There was no insurance.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

General Sheridan and staff left New Orleans for Chicago on Sunday night.

Mrs. Rose Hardin, of Louisville, aged ninety-five, said to be the first woman born in Kentucky, is dead.

Budd Doble, with Goldsmith Maid, Bodine and several other fast horses, left Omaha for San Francisco yesterday.

The Fletcher prize of $500, offered by the Trustees of Dartmouth College for the best essay upon the "Best means to counteract the worldly influences surrounding Christianity," has been awarded to Rev. Wm. F. Faris, of Grace Presbyterian church, Peoria, Illinois.

Ex-Governor O. D. Richardson, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Colorado, was stricken with paralysis at his residence in Omaha on Sunday night, and lies in a very precarious condition. James Barrett, another old resident, died on Sunday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War Problem.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ARMY—ENGLISH OPINION FAVORABLE TO COLLECTIVE OCCUPATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY.

LONDON, November 27.—A special from Berlin to the *News* says: There are contradictory reports as to the formation of a Russian army of the Vistula. My own information, despite denials, is that a Vistula army is being organized, and will be commanded by the hereditary Grand Duke, with headquarters at the important railway junction of Skiernawace, a town of Poland, forty-two miles southwest of Warsaw.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the prospects of the conference at Constantinople, says: "People even affirm that the Marquis of Salisbury, the English Plenipotentiary, though in principle opposed to foreign occupation, has not an absolute predetermination even on that point. He will discuss with unbiased mind the question of collective occupation within the limits which cannot alarm the Porte nor excite the suspicions of any Power."

The *Times*, in a leading article, also openly favors the collective occupation. It says: "The occupying force should, in the case of each province be procured from some Power which cannot be suspected of harboring any design upon the province in which it is placed. No objection could be raised to this as long as the force furnished is trustworthy and sufficient. Jealousies of the Christian Powers and the antipathy of the Porte may be allayed by the adoption of this salutary principle."

A telegram from Ragusa says: "Montenegro, has started for St. Petersburg in obedience to a telegraphic summons. Insurgent Chief Murice has been interned by the Austrian authorities at Slavin."

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* announces that the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, Jr., and General Skobeleff will accompany the Grand Duke Nicholas to the headquarters of the army in Southern Russia.

CODDLING GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF.

BELGRADE, November 27.—General Doctoroff, former chief of General Tchernayeff's staff, who lately proceeded to St. Petersburg on a special mission, has telegraphed General Tchernayeff that the Czar stated during an audience that he greatly relied on the Russian force at Servia, and charged him [General Doctoroff] to inform the Russian army that Servia is in danger, that they should lose nothing thereby. The Grand Duke Nicholas on Sunday telegraphed General Tchernayeff, requesting him to come to Kichineff. General Tchernayeff will probably start on Thursday next for that place.

THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—*Le Nord* this afternoon says that the text of the new Turkish Constitution has been communicated to the Powers.

RUSSIA WILL BE GLAD TO BACK WATER—RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the feeling is gaining ground that Russia will be glad to retreat from a position involving a disastrous war, if she can do so without losing prestige.

A Berlin dispatch says England would not oppose the Russian occupation of Bulgaria if Germany and Austria gain consent that the occupation shall only last until affairs are regulated. Germany, it is understood, refuses to enter upon such guarantees. In Russian and German diplomatic circles it is doubted whether the conference will be able to settle the complication.

FORESTER'S OPINION—RUSSIANS COLLECTING PONTOONS—TURKISH INVASION OF WALLACHIA—VOLUNTEERS SENT TO SERVIA.

LONDON, November 27.—Right Hon. E. Forster, in a public speech at Aberdeen yesterday, said the danger to the conference was Turkey's possible refusal of the guarantees, and the chief danger of her refusal was in her belief that England would support her. The main reason why Turkey has this belief arises from the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield, especially his Guild Hall speech. Mr. Forster thought the suspicions of Russia's motives were unfounded. Her course had, indeed, been misunderstood. She will be shown she sincerely desirous of peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Russians are collecting pontoons to cross the Danube. The Turks have ten monitors in the Danube. Abdul Kerim Pasha is preparing to invade Wallachia, being convinced that Roumania will co-operate with Russia. The Turkish Cabinet believes it to be the best plan to fight with the Danube for a front, that river forming an effectual barrier. The dispatch of volunteers to Servia has been resumed. The crisis is declared to be the most serious occasioned by the resistance of the Cabinet to the establishment of a Russian dictatorship in case of war.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Times'* dispatch from Constantinople states that a new commission is soon to start for Philippopolis to inquire again into the atrocities. The previous commission convicted no Mussulman, but demanded that sentence of death be passed upon fourteen Bulgarians charged with complicity with the insurgents.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says the general impression from the presence of the Marquis of Salisbury is pacific, but the belief is growing there and at Berlin that matters have gone too far to be easily stopped. The occupation of Bulgaria has become almost a political point of honor with Russia, from which she will not recede, while nothing will induce Turkey to acquiesce. This occupation, now first on the Russian programme, taken in connection with Salisbury's tour to the different courts, is not fortuitous.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The Marquis of Salisbury is to reach Constantinople on the 1st. The conference is to open its preliminary meetings, which begin December 8th, at the residence of General Ignatieff, and at which the decision of the European Powers is to be settled. The opening of the conference will imply that the divergencies between the Powers have been settled. Their resolution will then be submitted to the Porte for its adhesion.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News* says an understanding between the Powers now appears to be more probable. The most conciliatory declarations of Russia have greatly improved the position of affairs. It is believed war will be avoided.

Great Britain.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT BY THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

LONDON, November 27.—It is stated that Captain Allen Young, who commanded the Pandora in her recent trip to the Arctic regions, will, next spring, again attempt the northwestern passage in that vessel.

MARRIAGE OF MR. MOTLEY'S DAUGHTER.

LONDON, November 27.—The marriage of Mrs. Ives, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, to Sir William G. G. Vernon Harcourt, member of Parliament for Oxford, will be celebrated at Westminster Abbey on Saturday next.

SPECIE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, November 28.—One million dollars in American eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the States.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S LATE SPEECH—IS HE A PRETENDER?

LONDON, November 27.—A Paris correspondent draws attention to Prince Napoleon's speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday afternoon, in which the Prince, in violent terms, denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, and supported the proposal for a reduction of the estimates for public worship. The correspondent says: "This speech marks the entry of a pretender on the scene. Prince Napoleon has chosen his opportunity at a time when a conflict between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies seems impending. It will be a mistake to despise the Prince, who has two great qualities of a dangerous conspirator—patience and audacity. All those will range themselves around him who desire to obtain, as a passing tool, a chief who is ready to serve anti-religious passions."

India.

THE LATE TERRIBLE CYCLONE—THE FAMINE-STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Calcutta states that Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant Governor of the Presidency of Bengal, in his official report on the recent cyclone which caused such fearful destruction of human life in that presidency, says three storm waves in rapid succession swept over an area of three thousand square miles.

Accounts from Bombay Presidency relative to the famine are gloomier. This year's rainfall in the distressed districts is not one-third of the average fall. The prospects in the Presidency of Madras also continue unfavorable.

Germany.

INCREASE OF MONEY IN BANK.

BERLIN, November 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 7,445,000 marks.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, November 27.—Arrived—Steamer Sarmatian, from Quebec.

LONDON, November 27.—The steamships Castalia and Suevia, from New York, have arrived out.

MEXICO.

Doings of the Pretender Iglesias—Outrage on American Citizens—Bitter Feeling in Texas—Danger of a Conflict on the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, November 27.—A courier arrived to-day from Guanajuato, the native State of Iglesias, Chief Justice and *ex officio* Vice President of Mexico, with news that Iglesias had assumed the powers of President of the Republic in default of a legal election, and that he had appointed a full Cabinet and other Federal officers. The people of Guanajuato were enthusiastic in his support, and had raised a large sum of money to sustain his government. The Diaz revolutionists all recognize Iglesias as the legitimate President. Matamoras is the only place east of Sierra Madre held by the partisans of Lerado. An agent of Iglesias is here, and said to be treating for its surrender to the new government, and it is believed that Rocultas, the commander, will turn over to Iglesias. The Lerdo government had acknowledged the English debt, and is reported to have negotiated a further loan of $1,000,000, which has excited national feeling against Levado.

Five American citizens went over to Matamoras yesterday on a visit, and were insulted and assaulted by Mexican officers, and then arrested and thrown into prison. They were fined this morning from $20 to $150 each, or two months' hard labor on the public works. This outrage has created profound excitement on this side, and offers of hundreds of men are coming in to aid in their rescue if necessary. Unless our Government takes steps to prevent a repetition of these outrages, there is great danger of an early conflict on this border.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."

Jeff. Davis and Thomas A. Hendricks "Go West" Together—Their Close Conversation on the Train.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., November 27, 1876.

Jeff. Davis and Governor Hendricks and wife passed through Steubenville on the Pan Handle train No. 10, yesterday morning, *en route* West. Davis sat in a seat immediately in front of Hendricks, and the fact that they were closely engaged in conversation is looked upon as being rather significant. It is said that Wilson, the cavalry officer who captured Davis, was also on the train, but this lacks confirmation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1876.

A FIGHT OVER THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

The *Tribune* says Mayor Wickham will to-day nominate John Kelly for Comptroller, and he will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The present Comptroller, Mr. Green, will certainly resist the occupation of the office by Kelly, and a display of force will be necessary on the part of the Mayor for his ejectment, followed by a legal contest in the courts.

SUIT UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

J. Milton Turned (colored), United States Minister to Liberia, having been refused accommodations at the Astor House, has commenced action against that hotel, under the Civil Rights bill, for $5,000 damages.

WOODWARD TRUE TO THE RING.

Elbert A. Woodward was engaged all day yesterday in consultation with his lawyer. Both he and his counsel reiterate their denial of the report that Woodward is about to turn State's evidence, and say that there is no authorization for the report.

BILLIARDS.

In the billiard tournament to-day, Sloson and Joseph Dion played in the afternoon game, which was won by the former by 500 points, Dion being 288. Rudolphe and Daly met in the evening, and the latter was defeated, making only 122. Schaffer and Garnier followed, and Garnier won, leaving Schaffer at 167.

EDWIN BOOTH DEFEATED.

Edwin Booth has been defeated in his suit to restrain Jarrett & Palmer from further using the name of Booth's Theater, and to recover $10,000 damages for the use of the name since Edwin Booth retired from the management.

Democratic Caucus of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, November 27.—The Democratic caucus adjourned without making a nomination for Senator. All the names were withdrawn except those of General Morgan and Mr. Pugh. The two-third rule governs, and neither received the requisite vote, which was sixty-eight on the forty-eighth ballot (the last one to-night). General Morgan received the highest vote. The caucus meets again to-morrow night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-Day—Cooler northwest winds, with rising barometer and partly cloudy or clear weather.

A Spanish man-of-war and two transports have arrived at Havana with three thousand troops. The total number of troops arrived there to date is 25,000.

Judge Tripp, of the United States District Court, Memphis, yesterday issued an order for the sale of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad, on the petition of the first mortgage bondholders.

The farmers of Douglas county, Nebraska, have been obliged to form an association to protect themselves from horse thieves, who have become very bold in their operations.

Mayor Wickham has nominated for Comptroller James S. Thayer, who is a brother of ex-State Senator Thayer and of Canal Commissioner Thayer. A communication was also received from Mayor Wickham, inclosing opinions from William M. Evarts and ex Judge Emott, both of Republicans, and Corporation Counsel Whitney, that the Mayor has the power to appoint a Comptroller.

The amount of rain or rain and melted snow for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.21 inch; New England, 1.90; Middle Atlantic States, 2.00; South Atlantic States, 0.50; Eastern Gulf States, 0.80; Western Gulf States, 1.95; Lower Lake region, 0.50; Upper Lake region, 0.45; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.40; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.15; Missouri Valley, 0.10; Minnesota, 0.20.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Directors—Informal Discussion on Freight Discrimination.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, with Messrs. Dravo, Beymer, Siebeneck, Marvin and Weeks, present. Mr. Dravo occupied the chair.

Mr. Weeks reported that he had received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington stating that he was preparing a report on internal commerce for Congress, and learning that there was some feeling here on freight discrimination he desired "facts and figures" to incorporate in the report.

This brought on an informal discussion on the question of discrimination.

Mr. Dravo thought that only when there is through honest competition will Pittsburgh stand equal to any other city.

Mr. Beymer said he didn't think Pittsburgh will ever be benefitted by such means; that in Congress only was there hope of relief. We are considered only as the key point and, he thought, would fix ways be so considered.

Mr. Dravo thought we were now considered only a local point because we have no through competition.

Mr. Marvin read a letter from Indianapolis in which it was stated that flour could be shipped from that place to Pittsburgh *via* New York for thirty-six cents per barrel, while the price asked direct was forty-five cents!

Mr. Marvin moved that $50, be appropriated to defray expenses of gathering and preparing statistics to be sent to Washington.

After some discussion as to the propability of a settlement between the great trunk lines as to freights, the motion was adopted.

A motion of Mr. Siebeneck, Messrs. Weeks and Marvin were appointed a committee for the purpose.

The question of attendance or want of attendance on the part of the board was next discussed, and the members present proceeded to canvass the list of members of the chamber to find persons for appointment as would likely attend.

Adjourned.

Smallpox.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reported twenty new cases of smallpox in that city up to last evening, nearly all of which are in the Third and Seventh wards. Of the new cases, one is that of George Heidegger, a saloon keeper on Ohio street, between the Mayor's office and the Penitentiary, which is further down town than any case previously reported. In this city only three new cases have been reported this week. The work of vaccination is going on briskly.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENNIAL.

Methodist Celebration—Sunday School Work and Workers.

A gathering of the various Methodist Sunday School workers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, has been centemplation for some time. It was thought that it would not only be productive of much pleasure and profit, but also eminently proper, during this Centennial year, to have a mass meeting of Methodist Sunday School workers here, to interchange opinions, drawn lessons, from past experiences, and get new ideas and new strength for the Sunday School work of the future.

A delegated body of seventy-one members representing most if not all the Methodist Sunday schools of the North and South Sides, the East End and the city proper, met from time to time during the summer, to consult and arrange for the proposed celebration. The arrangements have now been completed and the celebration is announced for Wednesday evening next, 29th inst. The exercises will be held in the Smithfield steeet M. E. Church, and the meeting will be called to order at 7:30 o'clock. The committees having the management of the gathering are as follows:

General Committee—Thomas Bakewell, Sidney Omohundro, Wm. B. Horner, from the Pittsburgh Methodist Sunday School Normal Class; Jonathan Gallagher, Frederick Luty, representing the delegated body of Sunday sch501 workers.

Committee on Finance—Jonathan Gallagher, Union M. E. Sunday School, Allegheny; J. B. Canfield, Christ Church M. E. Sunday School, Pittsburgh; Wm. B. Brickell, Smithfield street M. E. Sunday School, Pittsbur

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1876.

THE commerce of Philadelphia during the past four years has increased nearly one hundred per cent. In that period the domestic merchandise exported has amounted to $40,254,075.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $952,165. The total exports thus far during the year aggregate $40,413,529, an increase of nearly ten million dollars over the corresponding period of 1875.

THE legally elected Legislature of South Carolina will meet at Columbia to-day, and the Governor will be inaugurated on Thursday. The news from that quarter will be interesting during the next few days, but the Palmetto State is not now as healthy a soil for treason to take root in as it was in the time of BUCHANAN.

THE inconsistency of the Democrats with regard to the Presidential muddle is seen by their justification of a resort to the courts in South Carolina, and their objection to it in Louisiana. In the first-named State the preponderant composition of the court is Democratic—in the last-named it is Republican.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PACHECO, of California, Republican, was elected to Congress by one majority over his Democratic opponent. Whereupon the Detroit *Post* with quiet but effective satire, observes:

According to the Democratic interpretation of the law, the Legislature of the State ought to elect a Democrat and send him to Congress instead.

NOTWITHSTANDING the hard times, the Massachusetts savings bank deposits keep up to the amount of last year, and there has even been a gain. It is feared, however, that deposits will be largely withdrawn this winter and next spring, in consequence of the reduced rate of interest now fixed by law, and an attempt will be made in the Legislature to remove the restriction.

THE Presidential question is likely to affect the United States Senate, this winter, in its selection of a presiding officer. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. FERRY would remain, but if there are signs of trouble a movement will be made for a new election. Fortunately there are a number of Senators of large moral courage, strong nerves and high character, who are thoroughly capable of filling the place.

HERE is a suggestive story from the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, bearing upon the vexed electoral question:

In New Haven, some forty years ago, a lawyer named Jonathan Stoddard endeavored to seize upon the office of grand juror. Jonathan brought the matter before the court, claiming that as the candidate who received the majority of the votes was not eligible, he was himself elected to the office by a minority vote. Chief Justice Church having heard the whole matter through said quite sarcastically, "whoever else the people of New Haven intend to elect as a grand juror, they did not intend to elect Jonathan Stoddard."

THE Bonapartists are evidently at work in France, divided, it appears, into several camps, the better to work for the common end. At present, they pursue the very unpatriotic policy of sowing dissensions between the army and the civilians, which provokes replies from the Republicans, so that the controversy is anything but edifying. It is believed that the superior officers are Bonapartists at heart, and the subordinates and soldiers Republicans. However, the French army, to its credit be it said, has, with a very few exceptions, always stood loyally by the Constitution.

POTTER, TILDEN's war pronunciamento fuse, is the chap who declared in a speech in Congress that if *he* were to amend the Constitution he would insert in it, the right of secession. Here are his own words:

I am about to declare what I presume few men in the House will venture to admit, that if I was to make the Constitution for the future government of the rising States, I would put a provision in it whereby a sufficient number or proportion of those States might, on one of the days whenever they pleased, for I believe good government can in the long run, only be maintained by being in accordance with the interest of those who are under it. I am convinced that whenever the real interests of a great section prompt it to go out of such union, it should be allowed to go.

THE President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology returned home from the Centennial last summer deeply impressed with what the Russians were teaching their young men in the way of hand work in machine shops, etc. He went to work at once to organize shops as good or better than those of St. Petersburg and Moscow, in connection with the institution named. The first classes to enter them have already begun their courses of instruction. It is proposed to make the manual instruction in them a part of the regular course at the college—either by way of preparation, or as an "elective" one for the students who are fully entered. The models exhibited at Philadelphia by Russia have some of them been presented to the Boston Institute, and will be used in the course of instruction. Pittsburgh needs such a school, adapted to the daily needs of American machinists and other workers in metals.

TILDEN, it appears, is laboriously wrestling with the problem as to how the Presidency may be stolen. He is reported to be very busily engaged in reading everything in the law books, Congressional proceedings and commentaries on the Constitution upon questions touching the election of President, counting of the votes and routine of inauguration. He is also carefully studying the laws of all the States, and particularly those now disputed at the South, and those where ineligible electors have been found, for the purpose of fully informing himself of the different methods of filling vacancies among the electors. He is besides engaged upon the study of the laws creating the returning boards, and the debates in Congress upon the board in Louisiana, and he is in constant consultation with prominent Democratic politicians and lawyers in regard to all questions now arising or which are likely to arise at the South or in Congress previous to the 4th of March. The intention of all this is believed to be the preparation of plans to be pursued by the Democrats in Congress in case HAYES electors receive certificates in Louisiana and Florida. But, in the meantime, he will do well to remember that

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft agley."

THE free trade manufacturers of Great Britain, and their Democratic allies on this side of the water, only await the settlement of the Presidential question before renewing their efforts for the destruction of the Republican system of protection and the manifold industries which it fosters. J. S. MOORE, a member of the editorial staff of the New York *World*, and, conjointly with DAVID S. WELLS, the author of the MORRISON Tariff bill, says, in a communication to the *Evening Post*:

The Morrison Tariff bill, after having passed the Committee on Ways and Means and been somewhat debated in the House of Representatives, is still in the hands of the Chairman of that committee, who can call it up at any time in the House before the Committee of the Whole. It cannot now be amended in the Committee on Ways and Means, but any amendments are in order when the bill is before the House. No tariff bill can be considered in the House unless it is first considered and passed in the Committee on Ways and Means; and as the Morrison Tariff bill is the only one that has been so considered and passed during the last session, that bill and no other, is in order until another tariff bill can be passed through the Committee on Ways and Means first. The prospect of the Morrison Tariff bill, in my opinion, entirely depends upon the happy settlement of the Presidential question first. Should such a happy termination be arrived at before Congress meets I have no doubt that the Morrison Tariff bill will pass the House with very few amendments, and those in the interest, I should say, of free coal and a few other important commodities.

ACCORDING to a late report of the Directors of the London Stock Exchange, the losses incurred by the British public in foreign loans in the last five years has amounted to about five hundred million dollars. This fact, considered in connection with the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of Turkey, Egypt, Spain and Peru, has turned public attention to the subject of borrowing and lending. An article in the *Westminster Review* on the public debt of the different nations, shows that the financial burdens under which the principal nations of Europe are staggering are of recent imposition. In 1765, all Europe owed only 500,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1815 Great Britain owed £902,000,000, and the rest of Europe £570,000,000. Great Britain has reduced her debt at the rate of about £2,000,000 since 1815, but Europe, apart from Great Britain, has added more than £2,000,000,000 to her debt since that date. Except Germany and Great Britain, there is not now a nation in Europe that is not in debt to the full extent of its present resources. This fact, in view of the prospect of a European war, makes it a pertinent question as to who, in that event, is likely to advance the money?

WHEN the Democratic press charges that the only danger to be apprehended in connection with the present political crisis, comes from the Republican party, it flies squarely in the teeth of all the facts. Exactly the reverse is the case. The position assumed by the Democratic party is one of arrogant assumptions and sullen threats. The active spokesmen of the party are, reasonably, those men whom they have selected to represent them at the South during the present crisis of affairs there. They say "that the acquiescence of people of all parties in the declared result of the Louisiana election, depends on the authorities of that State observing certain rules" which they prescribe for their guidance. They wish to so use their influence on the canvassers as to secure the election of TILDEN, even as their party friends there have used their influence on the voters in furtherance of the same object. Then, another competent witness is this same Democratic press. Almost without an exception the Democratic papers are filled with seditious and inflammatory articles and headings. They predict "revolution." They announce "military despotism." They shout "fraud," "usurpation" and "tyranny." They prognosticate evils and threaten an uprising of what they are pleased to call an "outraged people." They are not willing to acquiesce in the result, unless in their favor, or, as in the case of the constitutional amendments, necessity compels such acquiescence. We hear the gloomy and lugubrious talk of anarchy, and strife, and dissensions, and riot, and civil war from none but Democrats. Just as in 1860, they are the rebellious and dissatisfied class. Their present position is perfectly in harmony with their past record. They are, and have been, the party tyrannical in victory, rebellious in defeat. But the people do not fear their precipitating the country into another civil war, for NO BUCHANAN is now at the head of the Government to foster their schemes and connive at their success. No Democratic Cabinet has had power to disarm the Government, scatter its army and navy to the four quarters of the globe and steal its treasury empty. There is a loyal man there now, and treasonable acts by either or any party will meet with a prompt and resolute punishment at the hands of the nation. The Republican party simply proposes to quietly submit to the lawfully elected candidates, whoever they may be. Acting within the law, and under its direction, they propose to have a fair count of the legal votes, and when the result is announced, no matter what it may be, accept the situation. The Republican press takes a cheerful view of the situation, counsels moderation, expects fairness and honesty in ascertaining the result, and proposes to support the best interests of the nation whoever may be called to preside over its affairs. No articles calculated to play upon the fears, arouse the passions, or move the minds of the people to disquiet and distrust find a place in their columns. And individual Republicans take the same position. If any danger to American institutions is to be feared at all, it is to be looked for from the Democratic party. And the lesson of *the hour is that the spirit of that party is* still unchanged, and that its continued existence bodes only evil to the country.

THE following private letter to a friend in New York city, from Professor FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, of the London University, a brother of Dr. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, and well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a scholar and author of many historical, political and theological works, written a few days after the surrender of LEE, and now printed in the New York *Mail*, possesses, in the light of present events, even greater significance than when first written, eleven years ago. The Republican party is now reaping the partial results of its neglect and injustice toward the colored race of the South:

10 CIRCUS ROAD, LONDON, April 17, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have on several occasions received valuable pamphlets from your society (especially important speeches by Hon. Charles Sumner), for which I have never returned thanks, though I have always valued your favors. I think that in the present hour of your triumph over Richmond and Petersburg, with the disintegration of Lee's army, I may without intrusion send you with thanks my warmest congratulations. Out of the baptism of blood you emerge not only with a new consciousness of indissoluble oneness and tried mutual trust, which can bear not death only, but frightful torture, such as the wickedest of the wicked powers has inflicted on your noble soldiers, but also, if you resolve the blood and tortures of your martyrs shall buy its righteous fruit, *universal justice to the meekest member of the community*, you are from this day the Queen of the Nations, the hope of the oppressed, the leading State of the world, the noblest and the strongest. Strength is from justice only. The least remains on your statute books (local or central) of legislation against color, will be a confusion and a weakness to you. You have discomfitted your enemies in the field; it remains to triumph over the inward prejudices and false passions which those enemies in their long years of dominion diffused in Northern hearts. As you value your own future, as you cherish and honor the martyr blood, I implore you to remember in the hour of success that you must be just before you are generous. *The colored race must receive every right before conquered slaveholders receive one favor.* The latest moment plead Give us this and that, at the expense of the negro, *to save bloodshed*," for they exhausted all their force and carried bloodshed to the worst (and torture, too) refusing to sue for peace. Establish absolute right in your land, and you will need no war and no threats to England and France. You will in three years be so strong that all malignants here will bow down and worship you: our poor will bless you, and God who guides all hearts will bestow on you unanifest supremacy. Forgive my writing thus to the young men, being myself among the elders. With warmest delight to have such a congratulation to make, I beg to sign myself, heartily yours,

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN,
(Late Professor at University College.)

THERE are reasonable grounds for believing that the alleged tampering with the vote of De Soto parish, Louisiana, by the Secretary of the Returning Board, had its origin with the Democrats in the interest of "TILDEN and reform," and that the official in question was their purchased tool in the execution of the conspiracy. It will be remembered that the Returning Board has not filled the existing vacancy in that body, the explanation being found in the statement that the Republicans discovered an agreement between CASANAVE and KENNER (two members of the board) and the Democrats to the effect that the vacancy was to be filled by a Democrat, and that CASANAVE and KENNER were to act with the Democrat in counting in the Democratic ticket over the head of WELLS and ANDERSON, who would be in the minority. For this service CASANAVE and KENNER were to receive one hundred thousand dollars each. The Republicans got wind of it, and to defeat the scheme ANDERSON and WELLS will not agree that the vacancy be filled. At all events, it is certain that TILDEN's agents and emissaries are in force in New Orleans, equipped with a "barrel of money," and it is a fair inference that, being defeated in the plot outlined as above, they have had recourse to another scheme, equally as unscrupulous and base. The man who suffers himself to be bribed is a scoundrel, but the man who offers or instigates the bribe is not less a villain.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O, Liberty! what bosh is written in thy name by Democratic editors!

Threats of violence come in from the Confederate Democracy in steady chorus.

The profit on wool-growing in Georgia is a sheer sixty-three per cent. on the capital invested.

Engagement rings are now made like bracelets, to close round the finger with a spring clasp.

Atlanta's mammoth cotton factory will be started at an early day, and all the city will celebrate the event.

"Shall we have sleighing for Thanksgiving?" now begins to assume prominence as a theme for public discussion.

Western speculators have made considerable money lately by buying silver bullion in this country and Europe and having it made into coin at the mints.

The monthly cash receipts of the New England department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company average about $50,000. There is a great demand for tickets to Texas.

The report of the Nevada and California silver mines for November represents them as not only continuing to yield their usual returns of treasure, but as revealing richer deposits of ore.

Late San Francisco papers mention the sale of 18,000 tons of wheat, equal to 360,000 centals, which is probably the largest single transaction ever made in California. The price was $1 80 per cental.

A new arrangement for fixing telegraphic rates has been adopted by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, to go into effect December 1, by which the rates in many cases are still further reduced.

The attempt to district the bishops in the Methodist Church is pronounced a failure. Bishop Peck, who was assigned to the Pacific coast, refuses to live there, but keeps his family in Syracuse, where he has spent the most of his life.

Notwithstanding the stereotyped cry of "hard times," there is plenty of capital in California seeking investment, while development and improvement go forward just the same as ever. Half a dozen new railroad projects are on foot.

This winter all the holidays in the church calendar will be religiously kept. The rich will keep all the feast days and the poor will be sure to keep all the fast days.

The first number of *Prometheus*, a new magazine in the interest of scientific investigation on religious subjects, an open and independent publication, has been issued. It is strong and bold in its articles.

The Russians are collecting troops and stores on the Oxus for an advance on Merv. That city is situated in Afghanistan, and this movement will therefore be another very important step in the direction of British India.

At the recent Episcopal Congress in Boston, Dr. Belcher humorously asserted that a "good punch is too good to be despised," and then added that "a great deal of drunkenness is caused by a want of knowledge in the art of mixing drinks properly."

The leading business men along the Mississippi river and its tributaries have at length resolved to cease looking to Government to keep the river's mouth open, and have organized a company with large capital to construct a ship canal from New Orleans to deep water in Barataria Bay.

The lunatic asylums of Paris have been for a long time overcrowded. The authorities have decided to dispatch three thousand of the unfortunates to empty provincial asylums. There are several inmates belonging to foreign countries, and who once placed there, are left as if interred.

There is no more any united action of the Eastern college boys in anything. Yale and Harvard will row together in Springfield, the rest of the New England colleges have given in their allegiance to the Dartmouth-Brown-Trinity Association, and the colleges of the Middle States will continue the Saratoga regatta.

The increase of crime in Massachusetts which has been so noticeable since the civil war, is still going on, though perhaps not so fast as at one period. The State prison report, just made public, shows that of the 744 convicts at Charlestown on the first of October, seventy-five, or more than one tenth, were recommitments.

It is proposed to name the new boulevard being Fifty-ninth street, in New York city, "Broadway," a continuation of which street it really is. The opening of this street makes Broadway the longest street in the world, extending from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil creek, a distance of nearly fourteen miles.

Many poor families are liable to come short of their usual turkey for Thanksgiving, for the "hard times" are drying up the sources of benevolence, and pinching many who have remembered their poorer neighbors at this season. Larger liberality on the part of those who are able to give is required to make up such deficiencies.

The "Rig-Veda," which is the oldest piece of literary work ever done in India, has been translated, in part, by Max Muller. This collection of writings, philosophical and religious, has been the favorite text book of a certain class of lay and clerical doubters, who throw it boldly at you whenever you dare to speak of the exceptional inspiration of the Scriptures.

One of the most eminent modern authorities on mental derangement, records it as a startling fact, not a mere rumor, that over 10,000 persons of unsound mind are confined in lunatic asylums in the United States, driven mad from over-excitement by spiritualism. Insanity from this cause is also now very prevalent in England, and is increasing day by day.

It is not to be expected that ministers will sit quietly by and see their theories pummelled by the iron fist of science and not say a word. If Huxley and Tyndall will let Moses and John Milton alone, the clergy will allow them to sit on the ice of the glacial period and freeze to their hearts' content. But if they invade the domain of theology they must remember that "there are blows to be given as well as blows to be received," as Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, is abundantly showing in his Monday lectures.

It has been conclusively shown that punitive measures are of little avail in deterring Americans from the crime of drunkenness, compared to the system of providing for the poorer classes attractive but innocent entertainments, such as lyceums, libraries, temperance and religious club rooms, coffee houses and the like. Acting upon this principle, renewed efforts are to be made by the Episcopal Church to reclaim the devotees of drink, and by charitable and kindly means save them and those who come after them from mental, physical and spiritual suffering.

PERSONAL.

Samuel Lovely, of Bangor, Me., has got a divorce from Emma Lovely, and now everything is lovely in the Lovely family.

Another Mormon wife has followed the example of Ann Eliza Young. She is a Mrs. Thomas, of Ogden, Utah, and she sues for divorce and alimony.

The spiritualists of America are raising a fund of $2,000 to defray the expenses of the coming trial of Dr. Slade at the Middlesex sessions, London. About $2,000 has already been contributed.

Ex-Minister Schenck is living in Washington with his family. On the 11th of October the Pension Office awarded him, in consequence of disabling injuries which he received at the second battle of Bull Run, an annual pension.

As to Dr. Doughty's personal appearance, much depends on Tilden's being inaugurated. Dr. Doughty lives in Covington, Ky., and sixteen years ago he vowed that he would wear the hat that he was then using until a Democratic President was sworn in. The old hat is exceedingly dilapidated.

Ex-Vice President Colfax calls attention to the case of John Young Brown in reference to the discussion of the question of the ineligible Presidential electors. Nearly twenty years ago Brown was elected to a closely-contested House before he had attained twenty-five years, the requisite age. He did not take his seat until June of the next year, after he had passed his twenty-fifth birthday, and, though the House was was very close, the Speaker having been elected by one vote, no one objected to his acting as Congressman.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* has found a mare's nest, or thinks it has. It devotes nearly two columns of fine type to prove "Deirdre" a plagiarism from Pope's "Homer," Milton, Scott, Tennyson and Morris. This is a specimen of what the *Gazette* calls plagiarism: In Homer (book xii.) the hero

Thundering through the planks with fearful sway
Drives the sharp rock:

The hero in "Deirdre" (p. 120),

Forward bounding drave
His mighty spear-head through the ponderous door.

Is not this straining at a gnat?

Sampson, late city editor of the London *Times*, starved himself to death. Many stories were afloat about the strange manner of his death, but this is said to be the true one: He had lived for many years with his sister, to whom he was attached to a degree seldom known or read of. She died a few weeks ago, and Mr. Sampson refused from that moment to eat anything whatever, and in spite of all the persuasions and remonstrances of his friends and physicians' he persevered in his determination, and so died. He has left the bulk of his property to the children of his sister.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Recommendations Towards Their Reorganization.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The committee appointed at the last convention of the State Teachers' Association to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the State normal schools, and which consisted of Professors C. L. Ehrenfeld (Chairman), G. J. Luckey, Edward Brooks, F. A. Allen, N. C. Schaeffer, J. W. Weaver, Superintendent Buehrle, and the Misses Jane E. Leonard and Elizabeth Lloyd, met at the School Department, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, November 14th. The members of the committee were all present except Professors Luckey and Weaver. Superintendent Buehrle was appointed Secretary, and Deputy Superintendent Houck was invited to sit with the committee and represent the School Department in the absence of State Superintendent Wickersham.

After the above preliminaries the Chairman, Professor Ehrenfeld, read the draft of an act which presented a comprehensive and carefully prepared plan, both in general and detail, for the reorganization of the normal schools and for their establishment upon a new basis. The proposed act aimed to plant the schools over on a new foundation chiefly under State control, thus binding them more fully to professional ends as well as securing their deliverance from financial difficulties; but the plan presented was thought, by most of the committee, to be more revolutionary in some of its essential features than would be found practicable at this period in the history of our normal schools; so the adoption of it was not pressed, but the following recommendations of the committee were, after full discussion, adopted unanimously, excepting a partial dissent in a few points:

I. That the State assume the present legitimate indebtedness of the schools, except the interest, said indebtedness to be paid in five years in as many annual instalments.

II. That the minimum number of trustees shall be six and the maximum number fifteen, but whatever the number fixed upon by any school the one-half shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the other half elected by the stockholders; the term of office to be three years, and the incumbents to be chosen and appointed that the one third shall go out of office annually.

III. That the Board of Trustees shall meet semi-annually, or oftener if they prefer, and they shall have authority to appoint two or more of their number who, with the principal, shall constitute a Prudential Committee to manage the affairs of the school in the interim between the meetings of the Board.

IV. That in the appointment of principal the Board of Trustees shall nominate the candidate for that office to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with whom shall rest the power of confirmation, that the term of the principal shall be three years, and that he shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees.

V. That the principal shall nominate to the Board of Trustees the other professors and teachers for terms of one year each ending one year, and the board shall have authority to confirm; but that no trustee shall be eligible to the position of teacher or steward, nor the steward or any teacher eligible to the position of trustee.

VI. That no person shall be eligible to any position as professor or teacher who has not been a practical teacher for at least five years, and who does not hold as evidence of scholarship at least a normal diploma of the highest degree, or a diploma from a regularly constituted college, except in the case of teachers of music, elocution and graphics, who may be chosen without possessing such diplomas.

VII. That the State shall provide tuition free to all who fulfill the four conditions enumerated in the following section (VIII.), and that the fifty dollars at graduation be continued as heretofore.

VIII. That the conditions of admission into a normal school shall be as follows:

1. Males shall be at least *seventeen* and females *sixteen* years of age.

2. All shall possess a sound physical constitution and good moral character.

3. Average intellectual abilities with a fair knowledge of the common school branches.

4. All shall sign a paper expressing their intention of preparing to teach in the public schools of this commonwealth.

Other students may be admitted provided there is room, upon payment of a tuition fee as fixed by the Board of Trustees.

IX. That all revenues accruing from the boarding department or otherwise shall be devoted to improvements of the school and under no circumstances be appropriated to the payment of dividends.

X. That there shall be connected with each school a department of observation and training in which the members of the senior class shall spend at least three-fourths of an hour each day, for half of a school year, observing the work of the teacher and also teaching under his direction, the work to be under the supervision of the principal and the appropriate professors in teaching.

XI. That the normal schools shall be visited semi-annually by the State Superintendent or one of his deputies to see that the letter and spirit of the law are properly carried out.

XII. That the examinations of the senior classes in the different schools shall be held on the same day, and that the candidates for graduation shall be tested by written questions, the same for all, and furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall also fix the percentage of correct answers which shall be required to entitle the candidates to their diplomas.

XIII. That hereafter there may be no additional normal schools recognized except the one already commenced at Lockhaven, in the Eighth district, and one each in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and that in the case of these two cities the provisions in the present law requiring ten acres of land with dormitories and dining halls shall be held inoperative in respect of the normal schools offered by them for recognition.

The above recommendations were left at the adjournment of the committee in the hands of the Chairman, with the instruction that he should get them in the form of an act for the Legislature; but, both on account of domestic affliction which has engaged his time constantly since the committee met, and on account of desiring to consult further in respect of the matter in hand, he has done nothing more at present than to put the recommendations into as clear a statement as practicable, and arranging them as has herewith been done, leaving the subject of drafting the form of a bill to be attended to hereafter.

C. L. EHRENFELD.

PITTSBURGH, PA., November 27, 1876.

A gentleman of standing and undoubted veracity, recently arrived at Ithaca, New York, from San Francisco, has given currency to the report that Tilden is affianced to Miss Carrie Gwin, a lady about thirty-five years of age, and daughter of Duke Gwin, M. D., formerly a wealthy landowner of Tennessee, United States Senator, Confederate sympathizer and Mexican nobleman, now a resident of San Francisco, and an active politician in the interest of the sham reformer. The engagement was made at Saratoga during the stay of Tilden at that place in the summer, and while he was pursuing his now famous letter of acceptance.

The Monocacy Furnace is still producing an extra amount of No. 1 iron. During last week they turned out 180 tons of iron and of this amount 130 tons were extra No. 1 iron. If the iron trade were brisk the whole amount, 180 tons, would have been rated No. 1 iron. When the trade is dull the grade must be much higher than when brisk. The wharf at the furnace indicates a lively trade as there are from five to eight boats lying at the wharf daily loading or unloading. The iron is sold as fast as manufactured.—*Reading, Pa., Times.*

Cartwright, McCurdy & Co.'s Youngstown rolling mill is running full, double turn. This is the first year in which they have manufactured cotton ties, and the sales the past season have been very fair. They expect largely increased orders next year. They employ at present 225 hands, and hope to keep that many engaged through the coming winter.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Talk of Combinations Among the Producers Against the Standard Refining Company—The Big Producing Wells on Bullion Run—Falling Off of Production in the Butler District—Lecture—Fatal Accident.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, November 27, 1876.

It is highly encouraging to producers that the market is steadily advancing, in the face of the recent developments in the vicinity of Bullion run, and more to follow. Of course, with the refiners' combination, as the Standard Oil Company delights to be designated, virtually the only purchaser in the market, prices of crude petroleum cannot be expected to range proportionately to refined, or producers would be receiving to-day nearly double for their oil at the wells what it commands at present.

An effort is about to be made by some of the producers in the Clarion district to form a combination with the refiners so as, if possible, to divide the heavy margin at present existing in favor of the latter. That success will attend the movement, so far as any benefit to the producers is concerned, is not very probable.

Many intelligent producers are of the opinion that the solution of the problem would be found in a combination among themselves, in the shape of a joint stock refining association, which, they contend, if managed with ordinary ability and economy, would enable them to compete successfully with the huge monopoly which at present controls the trade.

But, when the matter of freight discriminations is taken into consideration, of course the Standard Oil Company would have an immense advantage over the producers' association, if the refineries were located anywhere but at the seaboard, and to enable them to operate successfully there, would necessitate the operation of a pipe line to tidewater.

Developments at Bullion run continue to attract considerable attention. Philips Brothers well, on the Simcox farm, has flowed during the week as high as between five and six hundred barrels, but at present is doing only about three hundred barrels a day.

The Philips No. 2, on the Galey farm, is doing about one hundred and seventy-five barrels a day, and their first gusher is producing in the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty barrels daily.

The Nesbitt well, on the Sutton farm, in the same vicinity, is doing about 225 barrels, and the McDonald well in the neighborhood of fifty barrels a day.

There is undoubtedly good territory on this Scrubgrass belt, but between the prolific spots are considerable tracts perfectly dry. This has not only been proven to be the case by developments on this belt, between Bullion run and McCray hill, but also by the number of dry holes which attended the fortunes of Phillips Brothers before they struck the gusher on the run three months ago.

No apprehension need be entertained of any permanently injurious effect on the market by these developments, when it is taken into consideration that the production of the older wells in the Butler district is falling off, and that a further decline of all the smaller wells throughout the region will naturally result when the cold weather sets in.

Among the recent strikes in the Butler district, Bredin & Co.'s new well on the P. Duffy farm, is doing about twenty barrels a day.

On the Stevenson farm the new Cooper well is doing in the neighborhood of twenty barrels daily.

The Morrison well, on the Jamison farm, has proved an unsuccessful venture.

Developments continue quite active, and business generally sympathizes with the prosperous condition of the producing interest.

The travel on the Parker, Karns City and Butler Railroad is largely increased since the opening of the road for passenger traffic to the county seat. The passenger coaches are crowded each way, and it is with difficulty the company are able to carry the large quantity of freights which offer. The enterprising managers of the road will be handsomely remunerated for their energy and pluck in the construction of this much needed public improvement.

On Thursday evening Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President, lectured at the Opera House to a large audience, subject, "Abraham Lincoln." He was frequently applauded, and kept the audience continually in a good humor by personal and amusing incidents in the life of the patriot-martyr, all of which, however, served, as intended, to illustrate some salient point in the character of the great and good man whose assassination caused a nation to mourn.

About eleven o'clock on Friday night a freight engine and train of Karns City and Butler Railroad ran over an obstruction at a cattle guard, about half a mile from the city limits. The engineer supposed it was a broken rail, and on stopping the engine found the body of Hugh Lyne across the track, the head attached only by a small portion of skin to the trunk, and the right leg cut off at the lower part. The right shoulder was also badly crushed. An inquest was held on Saturday before Justice Duffy, and a verdict found that deceased, Dennis Fox, aged twenty-seven, came to his death by violence from an engine on the Parker, Karns City and Butler Railroad, on which he was a brakesman; that he was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence, and that no blame attached to the employees of the road. He was, no doubt, in a drunken slumber at the cattle guard at the time the accident occurred. The railroad company furnished a coffin, and his remains were taken in charge by Rev. Father Donnelly, Catholic priest here.

DOT.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisers inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they unsolve valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM TEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
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Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1875 $6,497,275.94
SS. CARRIER, Agent.

DRY GOODS.
Saturday, November 23,
1876.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
New Dress Goods, Etc,
Suitable for the Season.
At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Overshirting.
At 18¾c, special bargain in Mohair Alpacas.
At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian and Basket Cloth Goods
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line choice Brocades.
At 20 and 22 Cents,
Special bargain in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c. Superior value in choice Dress Goods.
At 50c to $1 50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of
Low and and Medium Priced,
suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 35c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½ 40 and 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85c, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.
At 85c to $3 50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 to $2 50,
Beautiful line of Colored Dress Silks.
☞ Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which, for variety and value, cannot be surpassed.
VERY
Attractive Display
OF NEW
Cloaks and Furs
MONDAY, NOV. 27TH,
AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co.'s,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
WILL OPEN NEW DESIGNS
IN
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!
IN MOST
Desirable Cloths!
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Furs!
LADIES' SEAL SACQUES!
New Matalasse, Beaver and Rough Cloaking Cloths!
ALL OFFERED AT
MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments and Public Buildings.
R. B. WALKER, Late Proprietor Pennsylvania Avenue House Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3.250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, Sent Free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,626 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	369,375 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,300 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	85,852 45
Real Estate	50 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,419 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION.
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
54TH8 Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 27, 1876.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* recently published the following paragraph, which was copied into a morning paper of this city without credit:

It does appear to us that there are very good grounds for the opinion, now being so widely held, that the new four and one-half per cent. bonds are being issued under a law that was repealed. July 14, 1870, authority was given for these bonds, but after this the Revised Statutes were adopted, and in these Revised Statutes may be found a provision repealing all acts of Congress prior to December 1, 1873, any portion of which is in any section of said revision. In page 730 of this revision a part of the act of July 14, 1870, is to be found. It is not, therefore, the entire authority of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the four and a half per cent. bonds fully repealed?

This idea was advanced by the New York *Journal of Commerce* during September and was thoroughly shown at that time to be without the slightest foundation in law. The object of the *Journal of Commerce* in advancing the idea was very evidently to further the chances of its favorite Presidential candidate by attempting to injure the credit of the Government. What object the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* or the Pittsburgh *Gazette* can have in renewing that attempt must be hard to guess.

The COMMERCIAL of September 18 gave a full consideration to this claim, showing that by no possible construction of law or common sense could section 5,536 of the Revised Statutes be held to repeal the Refunding act of 1870; but, in order to prevent any harm being done by the renewal of the attack on the Government credit, we will repeat the points of that article. In the first place, the absurdity of the claim, as stated above, is shown by the fact that the part of the act of 1870, found on page 730 of the Revised Statutes, as stated above, is that appropriating ½ per cent. of the loans for the expenses of issuing them. According to such legal constructionists as the journals referred to above, the law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay expenses for negotiating loans, the very authorization of which is repealed by the presence of this section in the Revised Statutes. Such an argument would be beneath contempt were it not for the damage it might do if it were not at once refuted. The well established principle that laws cannot be enacted without intent, and the very presence of that part of the Refunding act referred to in the Revised Statutes, proves that Congress did not intend to repeal the Refunding act.

But that, although a sufficient answer to this point, is by no means all that can be said against it; for the paragraph stated above does not give the important qualifications of the repealing clause. Section 5,539 of the Revised Statutes repeals all acts "any portion of which is embraced in said revision" with the following very important proviso: "All parts of such acts *having been repealed or superseded by subsequent acts*, or not being general or permanent in their nature." This clause is just as important as that making the direct enactment, and, while providing an exception which directly covers the very point raised in regard to the Refunding act, shows that the object of the section is to prevent the revival of partially repealed legislation, by the incorporation into the Revised Statutes of the unrepealed portions of such acts. This being evidently the sole inten of section 5,539 we hope that legal quibblers will not pursue their attempts to distort into an injury to the Government credit.

—Frank Sturges & Co., metals, of Chicago, recently reported failed, publish a statement in answer to a circular issued by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, in which they emphatically deny implied charges of bad faith. The committee to examine the books appointed by their creditors, of which the agent of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was one of the members, in their report entirely exonerated them from all charges of bad faith, both as to the method of conducting their business and the nature of the claims upon their assets. On this subject there was a unanimous voice among the large number of creditors present. The statement goes on to say that "at the time of our failure, after the great Chicago fire, we realized for fifty cents on the dollar. Afterward we voluntarily offered to pay the second fifty cents, and did pay thereon over $150,000. I assert mistake, and beyond our ability. At the time of the embarrassment Wolcott Phelps, Dodge & Co. owed $140,000. They have been paid in full. All others have not. A year ago we owed them about $60,000; now we owe them less than $15,000. These facts, so much to their advantage over other creditors, led us to expect fair treatment from them. We have been disappointed. Our trouble in making announced they immediately began suits both in New York and Chicago, and on Saturday last were compelled to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to prevent Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Naylor & Co. getting a preference over other creditors." Robert E. Jones, of Chicago, was appointed provisional assignee.

—The following is a brief report from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday, of a case in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallder:

United States *vs.* the National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. This was an action to recover the sum of $1,050 for failure to stamp twenty one checks which had been negotiated. The penalty for failure to stamp a check is $50, and the penalty upon the twenty-one made the sum claimed. The inspection of books was made in the spring of 1876, and the deputy collector who made the examination said that the twenty-one unstamped checks were all he found out of a large number, probably 5,000. Counsel for the bank took the ground that, as there was no evidence in the case of the United States, as presented, to show an intention to evade the law, and the presumption was against such an intent, the Judge should instruct the jury to find for the defendants. The Judge instructed the jury that if they were satisfied, from the evidence, there was no intent to evade the law, they should find for the bank, which they did.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 27, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, coup.	....	....	108	....	....	108
5-20's, 1865	....	....	108¾	....	....	108¾
5-20's, 1865, new	....	....	112¾	....	....	112¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	....	....	112¾	....	....	112¾
5-20's, 1867, coupon	....	....	113¾	....	....	113¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	....	....	114¼	....	....	114¼
5-20's, 1868, coupon	....	....	114¼	....	....	114¼
10-40's, registered	....	....	114¼	....	....	114¼
10-40's, coupon	....	....	114¼	....	....	114¼
6's, currency	124	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	14	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	24¾	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	102	....	102	....	102	....
Adams Express	107	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	61	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	61	....	....	....	....	....
United States Ex.	80	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	98½	....	....	....	....	98½
Erie	9¾	....	....	....	....	9¾
Michigan Central	50¾	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	50¾	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	72¾	....	....	....	....	....
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	88¾	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & North-west.	32	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	58	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	96	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash common	10¾	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	101¾	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	9	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	29	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas Pacific	13	....	....	....	....	....
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Del., Lack. & West.	95¾	....	....	....	....	....
North California	27	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina	37	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	100	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	45¾
Reading	....	....	21¾
United Co's of N. J.	137	....	....
Pgh., Titusv. & Buffalo	9¼	....	....
Allegheny Valley	10¾	10¾	....
Central Transportation	39½	....	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L. pf.	....	55	....
Northern Pacific bonds	10	12	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Money 2½@5 per cent., closing at 4½@5. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $42,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Customs receipts $337,000. Sterling dull and heavy at 481¼@483¼.

GOLD.

Gold market firm to day with all business at 109¾@110, closing at 110¾. Rates paid for carrying 1@3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon Union 2d and Northwestern consolidated coupons advanced to 95½; Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis division, sold at 75, western firsts sold at 106¼; do do small at 103½; Union Pacific firsts at 105¼ and sinking funds at 91½. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. The stock market was weak and lower early in the day per cent., chiefly in gas stocks. Subsequently there was a recovery of from ½ to 1½ per cent., but in some cases this improvement was partially lost. Lake Shore declined from 57 to 56¾, and closed at 56¾; Michigan Central fell off from 43½ to 43, and closed at 43½; Northwestern common declined from 35½ to 34¾, and preferred from 58¾ to 57¾, but the former closed at a recovery of ¼ per cent.; St. Paul common fell off from 20 to 19¾ and preferred from 49¾ to 49½; Illinois and Mississippi declined from 6¾ to 6¾. Union Pacific fell off from 29 to 28¾; Illinois Central advanced from 72 to 73, Wabash from 6¾ to 7¼ and Erie from 9¾ to 10¼; Western Union declined from 71¾ to 71¾; Quicksilver advanced to 15¼ for common and to 23 for preferred, closing at a reaction of from 1¼ to 1¾ per cent. The coal stocks were weak and lower, with considerable sales at sellers' option early in the day at 1@2½ per cent. below the prices in a regular way. The short interest in these stocks was largely liquidated on the recent rise and the market today felt the want of this sustaining influence. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 71¾ to 63¾ regular and to 63¾ seller sixty days; closing sales were at 69¾; to 70¾ regular; Delaware and Hudson Canal fell off from 70¼ to 69¼ regular and to 67 seller sixty days, closing at the lowest point; New Jersey Central declined from 35¾ to 34 and subsequently rose to 34½. Transactions aggregated 98,000 shares, of which 3,800 were Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 1,100 Northwestern, 1,200 Rock Island, 5,200 St. Paul, 2,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 11,000 Western Union, 2,500 Wabash, 2,300 Union Pacific, 20,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,600 New Jersey Central and 6,200 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

West. Union Tel.	71¾	Rock Island	96
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	19½
Do. preferred	21	Do. preferred	51½
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
Mariposa	5	Do. preferred	7¾
Do preferred	9	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	104½	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	60¾	Do. preferred	12
American Express	60¾	Chicago & Alton	98
United States Ex.	80¾	Do. preferred	118
New York Central	102½	Ohio & Mississippi	6
Erie	10¼	Del., Lack. & West.	69¾
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel.	8
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Central	43¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	33
Panama	142	Indiana Central	3
Lake Shore	56¾	Burl'g'n & Quincy	113¾
Illinois Central	73	Hannibal & St. Jo	12¾
Cleve. and Pitts.	88½	Union Pac. stock	57¾
Northwestern	34¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do preferred	57¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
C., C. & I.	8	Do. land grants	100¾
N. J. Central	34¾	Do. S. F. bonds	90

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	108¾	4½'s	105¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupon	114¼
5-20's, 1868	117¾	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, November 27, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £200,000. Consols 95 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 107½; new 5's, 105½. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9¾; do preferred 16½.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 101 francs 87½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Gold 109@109¼. Sterling exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 484½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 27, 1876.

Business in most lines was steady to-day, and changes in values were few and unimportant. The volume of business was rather limited, although not very far below the average for the past week or two. Produce is coming in quite freely, the receipts by river alone to-day comprising 400 barrels flour, 825 barrels apples, 90 packages butter, 2,668 bushels potatoes and 880 bushels corn, besides a large amount of poultry and eggs. The position of all the leading staples as regards prices and prospects, is as last reported.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,447	Apples, bbls	259
Corn, bus	1,750	Onions, bbls	175
Wheat, bus	729	Butter, pkgs	98
Barley, bus	472	Bacon, tcs	55
Rye, bus	1,000	Hams, sks	275
Oats, bus	4,163	Hay, bales	608

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are in store in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and steady. Wheat is firm and unchanged. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red @ 1 26@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 33@1 35. Corn is still quiet but steady. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for prime mixed; 56@56c for low mixed. Oats is nominal at 34@35c for prime yellow; 30@32c for prime mixed; new ear corn is firmer at 45@47c per bushel. Oats are rather firm but not quotably higher. We quote prime white at 33@34c per bushel; mixed 30@32c. Rye is in fair supply and steady at 70@73c. Barley has been received rather less liberally but the supply is ample and prices are easy. We quote 75@80c for good to prime spring; medium fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is a steady demand at firm rates. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber do. $7 25@7 50; choice prime red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; choice family brands $6 25@6 50. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red or amber wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal $2 50@2 75; bushel; oatmeal $7 per barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 $ barrel.

HAY—Continues quiet and sluggish at unchanged rates. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 $ ton, baled from first hands $14 00@16 00 for timothy and quality and condition store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $16 00@17 00; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and ship stuff, $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is somewhat improved but receipts are comparatively light. Increased and the market continues depressed at former rates. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—In fair demand at 30@35c $ bushel.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm at $1 75@1 80 $ quart at $1 40@1 75 per bushel for navy, with some quotations of choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is active. The rates current are the same as we have ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; hurl brush that will sweep 20@25c; medium green 4@5c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in air dried and about 3 per cent. off from the full prices given, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Continues strong and active with holders quite firm and Eastern advices generally quoting an upward tendency. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 14½@15c in small lots; jobbing lot at 14@14½c. New York, Goshen prime at 14½@15c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is heavy. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 $ barrel; $3 25@3 50 $ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $5 00@6 00 $ barrel in cask, for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c $ lb for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—There is an improved demand and firm feeling on fresh stock, while pickled are in abundant supply and easy with prices unchanged. Strictly fresh are quoted at 36@37c in dozen packages; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 30@32c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 50@55c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—In fair supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c $ lb; do hams 18@20c per lb; whole deer 10@12c per lb. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Partridges $5 00 per dozen. Rabbits 50@60c per pair. HONEY—We report a fair local demand for new California at 22@23c $ lb; domestic 20c $ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote chestnuts at $5 00 $ bushel; Ohio shellbarks $4 00@4 50 $ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Are lower at $1 75@2 00 $ barrel.

POTATOES—The demand is only moderately active and prices are easy but materially unchanged. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@50c $ pair; dressed 12@13c $ lb. Live turkeys 7@9c each; dressed 15@16c $ lb. Ducks 50@60c $ pair.

POTATOES—The demand continues quite active and the market is firm, but receipts have increased somewhat and quotations are about the same as on Saturday. Sales in store were made at 70@80c for good to prime peachblows. Business from store was pretty heavy and changed at 85@90c $ bushel for prime early rose, closing at 70@80c for common. Sweets are $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00. $ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c for fair to prime country stock; 14@16c for best city make.

Provisions.

Business still moves rather slowly, the new stock of hog products not having appeared in market yet. Purchasers are therefore taking hold sparingly, buying only what is required for immediate wants. Prices are unchanged, and receipts are moderate.

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CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 11c $ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules quiet and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 8c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, $ dozen, are quoted at $5 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 13¾c $ lb; in half barrels 13¾c $ lb; in buckets 14¼c $ lb; in 5-lb cadds 14¾c $ lb; in 3-lb pails 14¾c $ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c $ lb; in 6-lb pails 13¾c $ lb. Leaf lard quiet at 11@12c $ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best winter white at 95c; prime crude, current makes of extra at 87c; No. 1 at 73c $ gallon; No. 2 at 66c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00 $ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8@8¼c $ lb; country do 7½@8c $ lb; rough 5½@6c $ lb.

Groceries.

A steady trade and unchanged prices constitute the principal features of the grocery market to-day. The situation in the leading staples is wholly as reported last week, prices-current being as follows:

Green Coffees.	$ lb.	*Sugars.*	$ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	12@12¼c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11½@12 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11¾@11¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Do—yellow	10 @10¼c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10¾@11 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10¾c
Rio, in papers	25¼@26¼c	Cut Loaf	14 @14¼c
24 grades do	24 @25 c	Crushed	13¾@13¾c
Rio, in bulk	21 @22 c	Powdered	13¾@13¾c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	$ gall.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O.	58@59c
Young Hyson	25@70	Prime	55@58c
Gunpowder	30@60	Choice	52@53c
Imperial	30@60	Choice, new crop	
Japan	25@60	N. O.	65@68c
Oolong	30@60	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Souchong	28@ 75	Sugar-drips	51@55
		Lower grades	25@45c
Spices.	$ lb.	*Starch.*	$ lb.
Irish sage	9	Pearl	3½@3¾c
S. S. Star	9 box	Silver gloss	9 c
Babbit's best	9 box	Corn	6 @6½c
Gold do	6 @5	*Spices (whole).*	
Extra yellow	4 @4	Cloves	45 c
Do. N. Y. City	3.9 c	Pimento	17 c
Fancy assorted	6@7c	Cassia	33@35 c
California	4 @4½	Nutmegs	@1 15
Soda.		Ginger	18 c
Bi-carb. kegs	4½@4½c	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb. in 5 pkgs	5 c	Choice Carlina	7 @7½c
Bi-carb. in 1 pkgs	5½c	*Candles.*	
Saleratus.		Star, full w't	16 c
Sterling	10@12 c	Rangoon	7 c
Mould	10@10½c	Louisiana	8 c

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$ 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 Bay	17 00	Lake Herring, Lake	3 00
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod	6
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, $ lb	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, $ lb	12
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, $ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, #2 40; London layers, new, $ 25; Valentias, new, 10½c $ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c $ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c, do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, $ box, $ 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 $ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 $ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, $ can; do doz, #2 25; raspberries do #2 00; strawberries do #1 75; cocoberries do #1 35; pineapples do, #2 20; blackberries do, #1 50; peaches, yellow, do doz, #2 25; tomatoes do, #2 00; pickles, bbls, $ 50; half-bbls, $3 00.

Petroleum.

November 27.—Market very firm. Further advances were established in the oil regions, with considerable sentiment. Refined, held firmly at 23¾c on cars; New York 26¾c; Baltimore and Philadelphia 26¾c.

PARKERS, November 27, 5:30 P. M.—The crude oil market opened this morning excited and buoyant, and a marked advance has been established. Conduit and Tarr Farm sold at $3 56¼ bid, rapidly rose to $3 67¾, with further appreciation to $3 69¾, here a slight reaction took place, selling down to $3 67½. Later in the day it strengthened again, touching $3 74½, which was the highest point. Large transactions. Shipment in fair demand at 10c over certificates. Shipments from the Lower Districts on Saturday 21,166 barrels. Union about 75c below United.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 27.—Petroleum opened at 75½c, declined to 74½c, and closing at 75¼c. The following are the asking rates: Crude 12¾c in bulk; 16c in barrels; refined 20¾c in barrels; 30c in cases; city naphtha 14c in shipping order; refined 9½@9¾c $ gal. at 20¾c at Philadelphia, and nominally 20¾c at Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Market firm crude in bulk 12¾c; standard white 20¾c; cases 30c.

PARKERS, November 27, 11:30 A. M.—Market steady and firm with an upward tendency. Sales this morning, 5,000 certificates, fresh dates $3 75½; market now $3 72½ bid and $3 73¾ asked by only a few sellers; shipment $3 85.

TITUSVILLE, November 27.—There was no market for Upper road this morning.

OIL CITY, November 27.—Market quiet and firm at about $3 40.

TIDIOUTE, November 27.—Market not quoted (by Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 27.—Petroleum strong; crude 15@15c; refined 26¾c; cases 30@31c; city naphta 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Petroleum nominally unchanged; refined 26¾@26¾c; crude 15c.

CLEVELAND, November 27.—Petroleum very firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 26c. LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Refined petroleum 10¾d; spirits do 5½d.

ANTWERP, November 27.—Refined petroleum 60 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	1,500
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	1,146

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at #2 20@2 25 $ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 $ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel bags 20c; 2½ bushel 20c; do 2 bushel 20c; Allegheny 2 bushel 20c.

BAKING POWDERS—Quoted as follows: ¼ cans $1 50 $ dozen; ½ $ cans $3 00; 1 $ cans $5 50; 5 $ cans $25 00; 10 $ boxes 40c $ $. Market steady and demand quiet.

BELTING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	34
1¼ inches wide	12	5½ inches wide	37
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	40
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	47
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	50
3½ inches wide	36 10	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42 12	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48 14	inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices The following are the jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 00
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, 3-sewed (extra heavy)	4 50@5 00
Whips, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Hisses Brooms	4 50@5 00

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet the past week and leather is somewhat easier, but generally and moderately active. We quote as follows:

Leather	
Oak sole, country $ lb	30@ 33
Oak sole, city	32@ 35
Rest sole, B. A. heavy and mid	27@ 29
Rest sole, good light	26@ 28
Rest sole, good dry	24@ 26
Oak rough, heavy and mid	26@ 28
Harness, city oak	34@ 36
Harness, country	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, $ foot	12@ 14
Fair skirting, $ lb	30@ 32
Fair bridle, $ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather, $ lb	34@ 40
Upper leather	30@ 34
Finished upper, $ foot	16@ 20
Finished kips, $ lb	32@ 36
Hides.	
Green salted cows	6@6¾c
Green salted steers, light	6¾@7 c
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @9½c
Green salted calf	9 @10
Green buttlers' cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green, dry flints, heavy	12
Green butcher calf	10

HOPS—The demand is active at $30 00 @ 40 00 $ bale, ruling for one year.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote prices in a jobbing way as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gal. $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 23@24c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 22@24c; extra engine (amber colors), 36c; extra engine (saloon), 40@ 46c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25 degrees gravity, 24@25c. We quote prime to choice solid packed lard oil, 90@95c; do extra, 85@90c; strictly No. 1, 80@85c $ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Continues strong and active with holders quite firm and Eastern advices generally quoting an upward tendency. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 14½@15c in small lots; jobbing lot at 14@14½c. New York, Goshen prime at 14½@15c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Wind—Miles P hour	Weath
7 A. M..	29 562	32.5	81	S. E.	3	Clear
2 P. M..	29 5 5	35	90	W	9	Cloudy.
9 P. M..	29 730	35	70	N. W.	13	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.647 Highest thermom.... 38
Mean thermom..... 34.4 Lowest thermom.... 31
Rainfall..... 0.01

For Fresh Candies,
nuts, figs and fruits for Thanksgiving, McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Allegheny Death Rate.
Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Board of Health of Allegheny, reports twenty-six deaths in that city for the week ending Saturday, November 25th, from the following causes: Convulsions, 2; diphtheritis, 1; general debility, 1; spinal case, 1; typoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; smallpox, 3; suicide, 1. Total, 13; males, 7; females, 6.

A Nuisance in Allegheny.
Citizens in the lower part of Allegheny complain of a great nuisance created at the "dump," foot of Robinson street. Until two months past an officer was employed there to see that no dead carcasses or filth was placed on the bank, but the officer has been withdrawn and now all persons do as they please there. All kinds of filth is now placed there. Is it any wonder that the first case of smallpox occurred in that vicinity this season?

Jailed.
O. M. Harper, of the Eagle cotton works, made information yesterday against John McGinnis, charging him with false pretenses. The accused was arrested and committed for trial. He is the same party who passed bogus checks on several firms, among them McQueen & D'Inglass, Alexander McClure and A. Bradley & Co. He purchased five hundred pounds of cotton from the Eagle company, and had it shipped to Parker's Landing. To secure it again the company had to pay $7 50 freight. All that McGinnis got for his trouble was twenty-five cents borrowed from Mr. Harper.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library
An election for officers of the Young Men's Mercantile Library will be held next month. The officers to be chosen are President, Secretary, two Directors and two Auditors. The Board of Directors have appointed two committees to suggest names for these offices. One of the committees consisting of James J. Donnell, Samuel Schoyer and W. W. Thomson, has selected for President F. H. Eaton; Secretary, Robt. Wardrop; Directors, Wm. J. Sawyer, of Allegheny, John Stewart; Auditors, Otis H. Childs, Thos. T. McNeil. The other committee, consisting of Joseph O. Horne, John Robb and Geo. Hersh, has selected for President, Alex. Laughlin; Secretary, W. H. D. Barr; Directors, James M. Bell, Fred. Rinehart; Auditors, John T. Woods. Geo. A. Cook.

Members will be required to record their own votes and no proxies will be recognized. The election will, no doubt, be one of the most exciting contests in the history of the Library.

The Temperance Alliance.
The Temperance Alliance met yesterday morning, Mr. Rabe in the chair.

Mrs. Gormley and Dr. Kennedy reported good meetings through the week. Revs. P. S. Jenning, W. H. Phipps and Mrs. Youngson were added to the roll of Honorary Membership. Mr. Turner suggested the propriety of having the rooms opened for the public at all times, and that good reading matter be kept in the rooms. The Chairman of the Committee on Membership reported that they had placed in the hands of some of the most active members books for the enrolling of members' names and confidently expected a very large result from this plan of operation as soon as they can get thoroughly organized.

The question, "Resolved that free whisky will better promote the cause of temperance than the license system," will be discussed by the Allegheny Prohibition Club on Monday next at 7½ o'clock.

For City Treasurer.
R. B. Brown, Esq., of the South Side, is formally announced elsewhere as a candidate for nomination for the office of City Treasurer. Mr. Brown is an active Republican, of unquestioned influence and ability, and, politically considered, his claims are not inferior to those of any gentleman named for the office. That he has the requisite ability for a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office, will not be questioned by any one. He has had a number of years' experience in the City Councils, and as a member of the Finance Committee, and Chairman of the Water Committee, and in other official capacities, has made himself familiar with the details of city government. His education and experience as a business man, and his acknowledged reputation for honesty and integrity, are important elements in judging of his qualifications for the office. His entire fitness must be conceded on all hands, and his many friends are urging his claims with unwonted vigor.

Police Notes.
Officer Jones, of the South Side, between three and four o'clock yesterday morning arrested two men named George Titzel and Francis McLaughlin, finding them at that unseasonable hour carrying a bag of coal. They claimed to have taken it, by permission, from Chess, Smythe & Co.'s works, where they were employed. At a hearing before Deputy Mayor Hoerr yesterday, Mr. Henry Chess denied the authority of the men to take the coal; he would, however, not prosecute. The accused were fined and were discharged from their employment.

Mike Gallagher, for the larceny of a revolver, from a Penn avenue drug store, was sent to jail by the Mayor.

Sunday night Sebryn's clothing store, 238 Penn avenue, was entered and some clothing taken. No clue to the thief.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the dwelling of Catharine Scully, 17 Federal street, on Sunday evening.

A trunk, which has lain at the Mayor's office for some weeks, has at length found an owner in the person of Miss Mary Eddy, a milliner.

A carpenter shop at Thirty-fifth and Charlotte streets, was entered Sunday night and a lot of tools taken.

Four boys named Patrick Shields, Max Burkhardt, Simon Goldstein and William Anderson, have been arrested and held for a hearing before Mayor McCarthy on a charge of malicious mischief in starting a press at the job office of Moore & Nesbitt.

Porter Ramsey, on complaint of ex-Sheriff Hare, has been arrested and committed for trial by the Mayor for escaping from custody. Some time since, after conviction in the Criminal Court, Ramsey, when being taken to the Workhouse, got away from the Deputy Sheriff having him in charge.

Chicago Caramels,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Ketchum.

The case of G. W. Gordon vs. M. C. Mercur, which had been on trial for a week past, before Judge McKennan, was concluded yesterday. The jury found for the plaintiff $35,243—the amount of the notes sued on, with interest.

Judge Ketcham is engaged in trying the case of Jacob Hasley, assignee of M. Hasley, of Allegheny, vs. Thomas F. Scott. This is an action to recover for some five thousand dollars worth of goods, boots, shoes, &c., alleged to have been sold by Scott without the knowledge of the assignee.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

William Langden, bankrupt, Allegheny. Report of sale of real and personal property confirmed *nisi*.

Emery & Lee *et al.*, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Taylor & Spaulding, of Bradford county. Usual order granted.

W. L. Dayton & Co. *et al.*, creditors, vs. Charles F. Main, debtor, of Clinton county. Similar petition filed and like order made.

John Walker, jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee ordered to sell certain stocks, notes, &c.

Samuel Mitchell, bankrupt, Venango county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

On motion of Jacob H. Miller, Esq., S. C. Milligan, of this city, was admitted to practice in this Court.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

B. H. and F. Ferguson vs. John G. Patton, two cases. Jury out.

S. Klinordlinger and A. Faulder vs. George Erdner. Verdict for plaintiff for $420 86. This was an action on a note.

Robert Bowlies vs. F. C. Pilgrim. Verdict for plaintiff for $179 58. This was an action on a note.

James K. Morange for use of Robert Arthurs vs. Thomas Drum, with notice to *terre tenant*; *scire facias* on mortgage. On trial.

David B. Marwell for use of Arsenal Bank vs. Thomas Conway. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Alex King. On trial.

City of Allegheny vs. R. E. Breed. Verdict for plaintiff for $361 04, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

W. H. Lemon, for use of W. C. Aughinbaugh, his assignee vs. D. F. Hoyle and Alverda Hoyle, his wife; action for goods sold and delivered. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The argument list is now engaging the attention of this court.

Jordan Burnt Almonds,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Interesting Decision Under a $10,000 Policy—Opinion of Judge Hawkins in the Anderson Case.

An opinion has been rendered by Hon. W. G. Hawkins, Jr., of the Orphans' Court, in the matter of the estate of Margaret H. Anderson, deceased, having reference to the question as to how the fund shall be distributed.

A policy of insurance on the life of W. J. Anderson, issued by the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, and dated October 11, 1870, in the sum of $10,000, was made payable "to Mrs. Margaret H. Anderson, her executors, administrators or assigns," within ninety days after the death of the insured. Mrs. Anderson died on the 15th day of February, 1872, intestate, leaving her husband, W. J. Anderson, and one child, Grace Anderson, surviving her. W. J. Anderson continued to pay the premiums on the above policy as they accrued until March 27, 1875, when he died, intestate and insolvent, leaving his only child, Grace Anderson, surviving. Subsequent to the death of his wife Mr. Anderson was advised to have her policy put in the name of his daughter. He declared his intention to do so, and that the policy had been intended for her benefit since the death of his wife. No assignment or transfer of the policy was, however, made by him.

After the death of Mr. Anderson, the amount of the policy was paid to Malcolm Hay, administrator of Mr. Anderson's estate, who filed the present account, in which this item is charged. Subsequently, bills of review were presented by accountant and by the administrator of W. J. Anderson, deceased, respectively, for the purpose of ascertaining to whom the title to the proceeds of said policy of life insurance belonged—whether to the estate of Margaret H. Anderson, deceased, or to the estate of W. J. Anderson, deceased, whereupon it was held that the said policy was vested in Margaret H. Anderson absolutely, at the time of her death, and passed to her personal representatives as part of the assets of her estate, and that, consequently, the proceeds of that policy were properly brought into the present account. The question now arises, How shall that fund be distributed? Two claimants appear—Malcom Hay, administrator of the estate of W. J. Anderson, deceased, claims one-half of the fund under the intestate laws. He concedes the right of Grace Anderson to the other half of the fund at this stage of the proceeding, without prejudice, however, to his right to claim the whole in the proceeding for review. Joseph H. Kerr, guardian of Grace Anderson, denies that the estate of W. J. Anderson, deceased, has any right to the fund, but claims that the whole belongs to him as guardian. He bases his position upon three grounds: (1) That as the payment of the amount of the policy was made contingent on the death of Mr. Anderson, the latter could not be beneficially interested in it, and the contract of insurance could not be the subject of the ordinary rules of succession. (2) That the Act of April 15, 1868 (P. L., 103) exempted the policy from the claims of the creditors of the insured; and (3) That consequently Grace Anderson, being the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, became entitled to the policy and its proceeds by right of succession.

Following is the opinion of the court:

There are two questions involved in this matter:

(1.) Whether the policy of insurance on the life of W. J. Annerson was personal estate and subject to the ordinary rules of succession, and,

(2.) If so, whether the proceeds of that policy are exempt from the claims of the creditors of W. J. Anderson, deceased.

(1.) The statutory laws of Pennsylvania relating to decedents recognise but two classes of property as being capable of descent and succession—real and personal estate, and the rules of descent and succession are intended to be exclusive of all others with the exception of those governing entailments and trust estates. "The real and personal estates of a decedent, whether male or female, remaining after payment of all just debts and charges, which shall not have been sold, or disposed of by will, or otherwise limited by marriage settlement" are directed by the act of April 8, 1833, (P. L. 315) to be "divided and enjoyed" in a specified manner. If, therefore, the fund in question is capable of transmission it must be so by virtue of these laws.

Mr. Justice Read, speaking of policies of life insurance, said, in Elliots Ap. 14, No. 75, that "these policies were securities for money, valuable chose in action which could be sold at public or private sale, and are included in the general words personal estate or property which would pass under that head by deed or will. If they would pass by deed or will they would pass under the intestate laws.

The legal title to the personal estate devolves upon the administrator as of the date of the death of the owner, for the purpose of collection and of distribution amongst the parties entitled by virtue of the intestate laws. The fifteenth section of the act of 15th of March, 1832 (P. L. 139), requires him to file an inventory of the "goods, chattels and credits," which is the expression for things personal as distinguished from things real of his decedent. The third section of the act of February 22, 1834, (P. L. 78) provides that "whenever personal property or assets of any kind not contained in the original inventory come to the knowledge of the administrator afterward, a supplemental inventory shall be filed; and the fifth section of the same act provides that all notes, bonds or other evidences of debt, and all claims or demands for money, or any other personal property owned or held by the decedent at the time of his death" shall be included in the inventory. It is now settled law that contingent and executory interest and possibilities in personal estate are transmissible to the administrator. It seems clear, therefore, that the policy of insurance on the life of W. J Anderson devolved upon the administrator at the death of Mrs. Anderson. One of the conditions of the bond prescribed by the 21st section of the act of March 15, 1832, is that the administrator shall, within a specified time after the grant of letters, deliver and pay all the rest and residue of the said "goods, chattels and credits" which passed into his hands "to such person or persons" as the Orphans' Court "by their decree or sentence *pursuant to law* shall limit and appoint." The only persons to whom the "goods, chattels and credits" which were of Margaret H. Anderson can be delivered and paid, "pursuant to law," are the personal representatives of W. J. Anderson, deceased, and Grace Anderson, who must take shares. The ninth section of the act of April 11, 1848, (P. L. 536), provides that "if any married woman possessed of separate personal property, * * * shall die intestate her estate shall be distributed as follows: * * If such married woman shall have a husband or children living, her personal estate shall be divided amongst her husband and such child or children share and share alike." The "personal estate" intended to be thus must be ascertained as to the date of the death of the intestate. "Whenever a married woman shall die intestate, and leave a child or children living," such child or children shall take with the surviving husband equal shares." Whilst the legal title to personal estate devolves upon the administrator, the equitable or beneficial title vested in the surviving husband and child immediately on the death of Mrs. Anderson.

That Mr. Anderson could not gather the ripened fruit of this contract of insurance, was no reason why he should be deprived of his right to a share in the policy under the intestate laws. It might as well be said that he could not inherit a century plant, because insufficient food, by possibility, to be a flower during his life. Whatever has a *present value* will pass under the intestate law. Mrs. Anderson's ownership of the policy was not "been sold, or disposed of by will, or otherwise limited by marriage settlement." It was personal estate; had an ascertained or ascertainable value and was capable of assignment or bequest when Mrs. Anderson died. It was therefore, a proper subject of succession. There was no express exclusion of Mr. Anderson, in the terms of the policy, from the right of succession. He could not be excluded by implication. The policy provides no new mode of distribution; the distribution must therefore be made "pursuant to law." The presumption must always be in favor of the legal rule of succession and those claiming otherwise must show that they have a written, or what is equivalent to a written title from the decedent to themselves. Mr. Anderson, having survived his wife, the statute gave him a *prima facie* right to share in her personal estate.

There can be no doubt but that if Mr. Anderson had taken out a policy on his life, expressed to be for his own benefit, although payable at his death, it would have been valid, and that he could have assigned or bequeathed it. There would seem to be as little doubt that Mrs. Anderson could have exercised the same power over the policy in her lifetime, and that a valid title thereto could subsequently have vested in Mr. Anderson. The same reasons exist for holding that Mr. Anderson took an interest under the intestate laws in the latter policy on the death of his wife that which may be acquired by assignment or will, may pass under the intestate law.

The evidence which was offered, at the hearing in the matter, to show a waiver or relinquishment on the part of Mr. Anderson, as represented by Miss Mary Bernard (*Artine*, in love with *Hero*), look out for brisk emigration of young men to the far West. Mr. Bock's *Benito Lerdo*, a Mexican, was clever both as to action and costume. Mr. Willard, always reliable, made a mild-mannered villain of *Walter McKay*, the guardian of *Isabel*. Mr. Harris was so so only as *Walter's* accomplice, *Leonard*. Mr. Stockwell gave a laughable impersonation of the servant *Daniel Webster Hartshorn*. Mr. McDonald gives a very good imitation of the colored man and brother. Mr. Dean's *Nick Shattuck* was well made up and well acted. Mrs. Holmes, Miss Hastings and the remainder of the people who participated in the play were satisfactory.

This evening "Hero" will be repeated. To morrow and Thursday evenings "Across the Continent" is promised, and on Friday evening the domestic drama, "Plenty of Money," which had a run of a year at one of the London theaters, will be played for Mr. Byron's benefit. A matinee will be given on Thanksgiving day.

The North Carolinians
Were particularly entertaining last evening at the Academy of Music. Their peculiar costumes and odd songs kept the audience in good humor to the end. To-night they give a new programme. Miss Dalton will appear in her musical sketch, "An Invitation to a Wedding," one of the best of their selections. The women will appear in domestic duties, cooking, washing, &c., and Mr. Paul will present some of his most humorous songs. Don't forget the cause for which they are engaged, or the amusement realized in attending.

THE Texas *Tribune* says, "The late 'atmospherical freshness' has brought on many cases of Coughs and Colds, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is in greater demand than ever."

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting—Adoption of the New Pittsburgh and South Side Street Railway Ordinance—The Pawnbroker Ordinance Passed by the Common Branch—The Waiter Girl Saloon Ordinance, etc., etc.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order by Clerk Morrow, and Mr. David Aiken was called to the chair.

The Chair read a communication from Gus. L. Braun, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, announcing the resignation of Mr. John N. Osborn from that body. Mr. Osborn's term will expire in January, 1876.

The communication was filed and Council immediately went into an election to fill the vacancy. Mr. J. H. McMasters, of the Nineteenth ward, was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Littell the regular order of business was suspended and unfinished business was taken up.

The following ordinances, previously adopted in Common branch, were passed finally: Ordinances opening Osage lane, from Penn avenue to line of Stacey Lloyd's heirs; opening of Exchange alley, from Barker alley to Seventh street; locating Hogck street, from Carroll and Lowell street to Lincoln avenue; grading Harrison street, from Fifdeth to Fifty second street. These ordinances now are laws, all having been passed in C. C. months ago.

The following ordinances and resolutions which originated in Select branch, but failed to pass for want of a legal majority, were taken up and acted upon as follows: Ordinance prohibiting the use of awning flaps, lost by a vote of 31 to 9; amending City Code, title signs and signboards, page 282, so as to provide a fine of $5 and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ten days for violation of the ordinance, passed finally by a vote of 33 to 2; authorizing the Controller to issue bonds bearing five per cent. interest for the retirement of the railroad compromise bearing four per cent. interest at the rate of eighty-six per cent. of face of the former, failed to pass by a vote of 14 to 30; regulating travel at and approaching street crossings by providing that all drivers shall obey directions of police officers under a penalty of $5 fine, to be collected summarily, failed for want of a legal majority, the vote standing 36 to 16; resolution authorizing the payment of $3,000 to Robert Ellis as balance due on grading and paving of Forty-second street, the amount to be taken from the contingent fund. [It should be stated that when the contract was made by the late mandersanding was that he should be paid when assessments were collected from property holders, and that these assessments not yet collected); failed to pass by 12 ayes to 27 nays; granting Pittsburgh Gas Company the right to lay a switch on Sacond avenue in front of their works, failed for want of a legal majority; ordinance granting the Mayor power to receive fines summarily for violation of any of the city ordinances, and to imprison any person who may refuse to pay the fines, failed to passed finally; opening Knox avenue from Brownsville avenue to city line, failed for want of a legal majority. Most of the business had long been hanging fire in S. C.

A resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with Mayor to Councils, and messenger's clerk, passed in Common Council, was concurred in, and Dr. Kerr and L. T. Brown were appointed.

An ordinance fixing the grade of Sylvan avenue was indefinitely postponed. The ordinance was passed finally in C. C., but this action of S. C. virtually kills the measure.

The ordinance granting the Pittsburgh and South Side Street Railway Company privilege to lay a track on certain streets was again called up for consideration. The provisions of the ordinance have several times been published in the COMMERCIAL. The measure has long been pending in Council, a fight having been made on the price to be charged by the company. Numerous members desired to restrict the fare to five cents, but this was defeated after much haggling, and the new company was allowed to charge the same fare as the Citizens Railway. Yesterday a new measure was sprung, when it was proposed to fix the maximum price for children at three cents. An amendment to this effect was carried, when Mr. Dalzell, who had championed the ordinance for the new company, moved that action be indefinitely postponed on the ordinance as amended. His motion was carried by a unanimous vote. He crushed out the enterprise and wished the whole measure to be placed in such shape that Councils would never worry with it further. His speech seemed to convince the members that the railway would never be laid under the restrictions proposed, and the amendment was therefore reconsidered, and the ordinance was passed finally. The new company can therefore charge six cents for passage, as other companies do. The new road will run from Temperanceville, crossing the new Point bridge. The ordinance must yet be passed by Common Council.

A number of petitions and resolutions were then presented, when Council adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 2:15 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

After the calling of the roll by Clerk Booth the usual number and variety of petitions, remonstrances, &c., &c., were presented and referred to the proper committees.

The following are the most important: A resolution instructing the Mayor to have the ordinance in relation to cleaning the sidewalks enforced. Passed under suspension of the rules. Petition of J. L. Huckenstine for damages to the extent of $100 for his house by water flowing from Fifth avenue. An ordinance fixing the salary of the Messenger, Clerk and Chief Page of Councils. The item is left blank. Referred to a special committee.

An ordinance locating Maiden lane was passed.

Mr. Fennerty called up an ordinance for the opening of Forty-seventh street, from the south side of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the north side of the same. Passed. Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Pride street, from Bluff street to Quince alley, was called up. Passed.

Mr. Rehauser, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance locating the center line of Chestnut street, South Side. Passed.

Mr. Fox presented an invitation from the Pittsburgh Fire Department to Councils to witness the review of the Department on Thanksgiving day. Invitation received and filed.

The following, offered by Mr. Neeb, was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform:

WHEREAS, By a great misconception of the terms the Select and Common Councils are severally misnamed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be and the same is hereby directed to prepare an ordinance providing for the calling of things by their right name, namely: the body now called the "Common" branch be called the "select," and that "it" in reality is, and that the Select branch be hereafter known as the "Common" branch.

Mr. Fox, from the Police Committee, presented an ordinance regulating pawnbrokers, the text of which was published in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday.

Mr. Neeb offered an amendment to section 7, but the amendment could read that no articles should be received from a minor at "any time" between nine P. M. and seven A. M. The section as amended was passed.

The ordinance was then passed by a vote of 26 to 3.

Mr. Fox next presented an ordinance for the regulation of junk dealers. After a somewhat extended discussion the further consideration of the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

The waiter girl ordinance was presented and referred back to the Police Committee.

Mr. Thomson presented a communication from the Finance Committee relative to a resolution providing for the payment by warrant of $100 to William Finch. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The report of the Committee on Appeals was presented and received and filed. A resolution accompanied the report for refunding to a number of citizens overpaid taxes.

A resolution from Select Council for the erection of posts and lamps by the East End Gas Company was passed.

The following business from Select Council was taken up: Ordinance for the construction of a stone sewer on Soho run from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed. Resolution authorizing the Controller to draw warrants for the payment of the necessary running expenses of the Board of Health, to the amount of $4,000. Passed.

Mr. Fox presented a petition for the suppression of the waiter girl saloons, which was referred to the Police Committee.

Adjourned.

THE EVANGELISTS.

Graves and Leland—Closing Work.

On Sunday morning and evening last, at Fourth Avenue Church, there was a perfect throng of people. At the first service Dr. Pearson baptized some twenty persons and Rev. A. P. Graves preached with wonderful power on the "Value of the Soul." In the afternoon Mr. Graves and his musical colleague, Professor Leland, held a union mass meeting in the Presbyterian Church, East Liberty. Several hundreds were turned away after filling all available space, and a time of great blessing was enjoyed. Revs. Gillespie, Ewing, Snyder, Wrightnour and others took part. Yesterday the morning prayer meeting was crowded, and at the Bible reading in the afternoon there was a larger attendance than ever before. Many converts have been secured, and great interest awakened—so much so as to make these meetings unusually work in our city. They will close this week.

Meadville, Sharon and many other towns and cities in this section have united their churches in a request for the labor of these evangelists, but they go West immediately after Sunday.

This week, in the morning at 9, the afternoon at 3, and the evening at 7:30, there will be services in Fourth avenue Baptist church.

CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer, yesterday prosecuted James R. Brown, of 701 Penn avenue, and John W. McGregor, of 703 Penn avenue, for violation of a city ordinance in not keeping up a small-pox sign.

ALLEGHENY HEALTH COMMITTEE

Regular Meeting Last Night—Measures With Reference to Smallpox Adopted

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last night.

Mayor Phillips submitted to the committee a sample card labeled "smallpox," which he suggested should be placed on the doors of houses in which the disease prevailed. The suggestion was adopted, and the card ordered to be used accordingly.

The sub-committee appointed to confer with the owners of the Marine Hospital with a view of obtaining that building for use as a smallpox hospital, reported that they could secure the building for $1,200 per year and the payment of the taxes, which amounted to about $500 per year, for a term of ten years. There are forty-eight rooms in the building, and it is provided with a complete sewage system and good water facilities. The report was received and filed, and the committee continued, with instructions to confer with the health authorities of Pittsburgh with a view of ascertaining whether the use of the new smallpox hospital of the latter city can be obtained for the patients from this city. It cannot be done then the committee are empowered to select and report upon any hospital elsewhere.

The committee resolved to recommend to Councils that an Assistant City Physician be employed. Also, an additional Health Officer.

The Health Officer reported that the disease was spreading in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth wards. In reply to a question by a member, the officer said that he used chloride of lime and carbolic acid to disinfect his clothing. He sometimes visited twenty cases a day, and he said that he had not changed enough to make a change after seeing each patient.

The Health Officer was instructed to obtain a suit of clothes for the special purpose of visiting smallpox patients, and to provide himself with a badge, and further to take such measures as shall be directed by the City Physician for the thorough disinfection of his clothing.

The City Physician and Health Officer were empowered to employ all the assistance which they shall deem necessary; the Superintendent of the Water Works was requested to flood the sewers at frequent intervals; he Milk Inspector was instructed to procure the necessary apparatus for testing milk.

The Health Officer was instructed to examine the premises of Fallmaster Czarnecki's, and if they be found to be in an obnoxious condition to compel the latter to put them in proper shape, under penalty of prosecution; also, to ascertain whether it is the habit of the Fallmaster to allow dead animals to lie in the street over night, and if he finds that he does to prosecute him.

The City Physician recommended that the city be districted for the purpose of vaccination. It was then ordered that the assistant to be employed by the City Physician shall be located in the office of the Health Inspector in the City Hall, and that his office hours shall be from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JEFF DAVIS and Thomas A. Hendricks passed through the city on Sunday.

THERE were only three deaths from small pox in Allegheny last week.

A LARGE number of Pittsburgh coal dealers are in Cincinnati, with headquarters at the Gibson House.

COLONEL W. T. CRESON, of Washington, Pa., has made an assignment, appointing Mr. James B. Kennedy his assignee.

THE Board of Control of the Fourteenth Regiment will meet this evening in Colonel Gray's office for the transaction of important business.

ALDERMAN CASSIDAY committed Andrew Noonan to jail yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of larceny, preferred by Catharine Kountz.

JOHN BOURKE, a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse yesterday for six months by Mayor Phillips. He had been caught in the act of stealing water pipe from an unoccupied house.

PRESIDENT HAYS, of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, has purchased a lot of animals for the Zoological Garden, and will exhibit them free about Thanksgiving day.

A BRAKEMAN named Householder was caught between the bumpers of two freight cars in the yard of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and sustained severe injuries.

THE Opera House at Sewickley is rapidly approaching completion. The auditorium is eighty feet deep, forty seet wide and twenty-two feet high. Professor Tetlow will open the house with a grand concert.

THE New Castle *Guardian* says: The latest tramps who come to this city claim to be Jay mill sufferers. If they don't keep out of smoke houses and chicken coops they will turn up at the next town as bull dog sufferers.

IT is stated that Messrs. West Fry, W. Thompson and M. Finley, of Washington county, have agreed to grade the Castle Shannon and Washington Railroad through their farms; others, not directly on the line, propose to furnish the ties.

JOHN JUMPER, Chief of the Seminole tribe of Indians, is in Allegheny, and will deliver an address in the Sandusky street Baptist church this evening. He is a minister of the gospel, and has been preaching to his people for eleven years.

MR. A. B. BIHLMAN, proprietor of the well known beer garden, No. 49 Diamond street, has returned home after an absence of several months in Germany. His many friends in the Smoky City are extending to him a hearty welcome home.

A LOT of tramps got into a fight yesterday afternoon, at Woods' Run, and pelted each other with stones for about ten minutes. The fight was caused by a jug of whisky, and peace reigned when the jug was broken. Nobody was seriously hurt.

MILLEDGE W. JOHNSON, a celebrated counterfeiter, and leader of a large gang, who escaped conviction in this city on a technicality, has been arrested at Boston for passing counterfeit money in that city during the musical jubilee of 1872.

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. JONES, of this city, has lately made some highly successful experiments with Diehl's patent smokeconsumer at Johnstown, Pa. This, it will be remembered, is the same improvement adopted by our city water works not long since.

FRANK WILSON was detected yesterday behind the counter in a store on Market street, Allegheny. He was nabbed by the proprietor just as he was about to tap the till, and Officer Williams introduced him to Mayor Phillips who gave him sixty days in the Workhouse.

THE Board of Viewers yesterday visited Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, which Councils propose to regrade and repave, for the purpose of determining whether the property abutting will be enabled to pay the assessment for the proposed improvement.

THE ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity will provide the Thanksgiving dinners for the hospital of this city. Donations, consisting of cash, poultry, game, canned fruits, oysters, &c., are solicited, and can be sent to the rooms of the Association, No. 152 Smithfield street, on Wednesday next, from nine A. M. to one P. M.

A MEETING in behalf of the Indian Missions will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny city. Major Ingalls, late Indian agent and Rev. John Jumper, Chief of the Seminoles, will make addresses. Their descriptions of past and present conditions of the various Indian tribes at the West cannot fail to be deeply interesting.

HARRY PERKINS, aged eighteen years, was instantly killed at Crestline, Ohio, on Saturday. He was assisting in making repairs on a locomotive, when a large iron casting was displaced, and falling on his head, killed him instantly. Deceased was a bright, intelligent boy, and son of Mr. George Perkins, formerly master mechanists of the railway shops in Allegheny city. A number of workmen connected with the Allegheny shops attended the funeral which took place yesterday.

INDUSTRY LODGE, No. 25, A. O. U. W., have elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: P. M. W., A. Benny; M. W., John Holm; G. F., Henry P. Cox; O., T. C. Vanroy; R'dr, T. S. Rollins; F., W. S. Meek; Rcr., Turbot Kerr; G., William L. Gold; I. W., Stephen Bromley; O. W., Conrad Rosemier; Representative to Grand Lodge, J. Harry Holland; Medical Examiner, Dr. B. B. Smith; Trustee, John Holm.

THE alarm yesterday morning from box 124, Carson and First streets, South Side, was caused by the discovery of fire in a candy shop kept by W. S. Kerr, near the Smithfield street bridge. The building is a two story frame structure, and the joists caught fire from a stovepipe leading from a stove in the store. The fire was extinguished by a Babcock, and the damage done will not amount to one hundred dollars.

MASTER HARRY B. ALDEN, son of the popular caterer of this city, is, we are glad to observe, taking high rank for studiousness and proficiency among the pupils in the public schools of this city. The last number of the *Educational Voice* makes very honorable mention of him as standing "first in the most advanced classes" of the grammar department of North School, Fourth ward, of which he is an attendant. This intellectual fidelity and capability augurs most promisingly for his future.

THE Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania propose giving a grand game supper on Thanksgiving eve in the spacious dining rooms of Kinder Blair, on Fifth avenue. The banquet will be conducted on an extensive scale and will embrace, according to the bill of fare, every variety of game native to Western Pennsylvania, including all kinds of game fish. After the feast the guests will adjourn to the rooms of the Association in the second story of the same building, where the evening will be passed in games at billiards, cards, chess, etc.

AMONG the notabilities present at the Opera House last night was Donald McKay, the hero of the Modoc war, who with his family occupied a private box. He seemed to enjoy the performance throughout, but when the fifth act came on, where the fight with the Modocs occurs, he became very much excited, standing up and leaning out of the box, and showing an unmistakable desire to leap on the stage and "take a hand" in the proceedings. He is a large, fine-looking man, pretty well advanced in civilization, and dresses in ordinary citizen's dress.

Fresh Shell Oysters
served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schidecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Brigham Young's Nineteenth.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, is announced to lecture in Excelsior Hall, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny City, on Sunday evening next. She will treat, of course, on the inner life of the Mormons. The Milwaukee *News* says of her lecture delivered in that city: Her lecture was replete with illustrations and anecdotes, descriptive of the manners, customs, character, and habits of the Mormons; and she was particularly forcible when speaking of the insults, miseries, degradations, and humiliations to which women are subject under the rigid tyranny of the "twin relic" of American barbarism—polygamy.

With Malice Toward None, With Charity for All.
Francis Murphy, Esq., of Portland, addressed a large audience last evening in the Second Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, on temperance. This evening he will speak again in the same church. All should hear him, especially young men. Seats free.

CONDUCTOR FAWCETT, of the Western avenue car line, found in his car last Saturday a pair of solitaire diamond earrings. The jewelry had evidently been dropped in the car by a passenger, who went out without being aware of the loss. The same day Mr. Fawcett dropped into Reed's jewelry store on Fifth avenue, for the purpose of regulating his watch, and while there happened to remark about what he had found. Mr. Reed said he was very glad that the valuable articles had been found, as they belonged to a relative of Mr. Joseph Horne, the Penn avenue trimming store merchant, who had reported his loss to Mr. Reed. The conductor returned them to Mr. Horne, and besides receiving thanks was liberally rewarded for his trouble.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!
And if so Why Not?
E. De Roy can sell Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $35 to $55. If you don't wish to buy, call and see them anyhow. Chains and other jewelry sold in proportion, at E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. Gazette Building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

No Pain, Positively,
in extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
Elegant Holiday Presents.
Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches $14, $15, $16 and $18. Warrantad solid gold Chains and Charms, &c., at W. Ellis Lenz's, successor to P. Schidecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!
Large lot just over time, for sale at E. De Roy's Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street. 155.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO!!!
They Have to Acknowledge it!!
That E. De Roy can sell Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at 15, 16, 17 and 18 dollars, worth from 35 to 55 dollars, and warrant them as such, or money refunded. Don't be misled. Beware. Keep our number in your memory, and call immediately. E. De Roy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. *Gazette* building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

The Turkish Bath.
The London *News* says: "It is difficult in this nineteenth century to discover a new luxury, but in the introduction of the Turkish Bath in this Western clime, we are glad to say, we have made a precious luxury and a means of promoting the health, invigorating the vital energies and driving from their lurking places the seeds of fell disease. The Turkish Bath is the most delicious on earth one of the best pleasures of Mohamet's Heaven." The establishment at 80 Diamond street gives these celebrated baths in all their Oriental luxury.

No Pain, Positively,
in extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

Of the Great Hotels
of this country, there are none better known or more liberally patronized than the American House of Boston. Although a very large hotel, this house is elegantly and completely furnished throughout, is kept in best of style and is altogether one of